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IT IS TIME TO CALL A HALT

SILVER AGITATORS DOING IMMENSE HARM TO THE COUNTRY.

Driving Gold Across the Water—Injuring the National Credit—Frightening Capitalists—Disturbing All Sorts of Business—Alarming Manufacturers, and Deterring Them from Enterprises of Great Importance to Laboring Men.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The persistent attacks upon the public credit which come from free-silver and Populist conventions throughout the country, and come to a head in attacks upon the Administration in the Senate for seeking to maintain the gold reserve, are regarded as likely to be costly to the breadwinners as well as to the capitalists of the country. The gold exports from the United States since May 1 have reduced the net gold reserve from $125,408,509 to $111,130,295. These are the official figures of the reserve, and the losses have been to a small extent due to redemptions of notes for domestic purposes, the difference representing substantially the rate of loss to the gold reserve which has resulted in part from McKinley's silence, free-silver victories in the South and West, and the attempt in the Senate to take away the single power which the President has left to maintain specie payments and the gold standard.

It is believed here that grave results would follow should McKinley be nominated for President on a platform facing two ways on the financial question, and if the Democratic National Convention at Chicago should declare for free silver. Gold exports in May are not an altogether abnormal condition, but they were drawn until after the passage of the Sherman law from the supplies of gold in the banks, and the Treasury did not suffer seriously. The gold exported is taken now entirely from the Treasury, and already $66,000,000 of the $111,166,232 realized from the last bond sale has been paid out in the redemption of legal tender paper. It is feared the Administration and the country will be driven to embarrassing extremities if attempts to injure the public credit shall be continued with the degree of success they thus far have attained.

The receipts of the Government are falling far below the self-supporting point, and the month of May will show a deficit of about $2,000,000. The receipts thus far have been only $19,065,697, and they cannot go much above $25,000,000 for the entire month. Customs and internal revenue are suffering alike from the paralysis of business and the timidity of capital. Customs receipts during May have been only $8,898,367; internal revenue receipts, $8,957,013, and miscellaneous receipts, $1,810,317.

The receipts at the end of May, with only one month of the fiscal year remaining, will be about $300,000,000, or an average slightly in excess of $27,000,000 a month for the eleven months of the fiscal year. This is about $3,000,000 a month below the self-supporting point, and is $35,000,000 a year below the estimates of the Senate Finance Committee, exclusive of the income tax receipts, when the present law was enacted. There was nothing partisan about these estimates. They simply were calculated upon the imports of the year ending June 30, 1893, before the effects of the Sherman law and persistent attacks upon the public credit had brought paralysis to business and driven foreign capital into hiding. The expenditures are being kept well within the limit of appropriations, and the deficit at the end of May will be below $27,000,000. Another month may reduce it slightly, but permanent reductions cannot be made while business is awaiting the assurance that the metallic standard of the currency is not to be changed and that the paper notes of the Government are to continue to be redeemed in gold.

If McKinley should be elected President, he would find the ship of State in stormier seas than those in which it has been sailing during the last three years, if either or both of the great political parties should take a compromising attitude upon the money question. Sound-money Democrats say the financial problem cannot be solved permanently until Secretary Carlisle's plan of an elastic banking currency shall be embodied in law. The crushing of the silver heresy is the first essential to clearing the ground for banking reform, and this is what the sound-money men of both parties will be urged to accomplish at the National Conventions and at the polls this Autumn.

The election of McKinley without the certain knowledge that he was for sound money would prolong the present business depression and the absence of revenue from the Treasury. The offers of the Republicans to increase the revenue while they permit their Senators from the silver States to discredit the gold standard are considered insincere and ineffective. The proposition now pending in the Senate, to prohibit the issue of bonds under existing law, would bring the Government to a standstill next Winter, whether the Administration was under the leadership of McKinley or of a Democrat. It would be necessary to issue bonds unless it should be decided to repudiate the paper money of the Government and let gold go to a premium. This fear, which has hung like a pall over business for three years, seems to be becoming more acute among hard-headed business men in the States where the silver agitation is at its flood.

One of the largest manufacturers of lamp chimneys in the country, situated in the very town in Illinois where Attorney General Maloney was directed to gather 500 men to steal the Democratic caucus from Controller Eckels and the friends of sound money, has just closed his works. Mr. De la Chapelle, the manager, declared in an interview that he attributed the present business depression "wholly to the discussion of the money question by the politicians who had created a fear that free silver might win."

Mr. De la Chapelle was asked by the representative of a local paper: "Was the stopping of your works on Saturday influenced by the unsettled condition of the money question?" His reply was as follows:

"It was. We can now state that, had not the matter of the value of a dollar been in agitation the works would still be running. The works are now idle and the men are earning nothing. We were unwilling to pile up stock in our warehouse for which we must pay a full dollar to labor and for materials, and then sell it when the market opened for half its value. After all, we are bound to buy materials from England, Chile, and other foreign countries, for which we must pay in gold."

"What is the proportion of the cost of soda ash and nitrates to the cost of sand used in a batch, say, of a ton?"

"The chemicals cost us about 90 per cent, and the sand 10 per cent. This makes us pay the greater proportion to foreigners for supplies in gold."

"Have you talked with other manufacturers upon this question, Mr. De la Chapelle?"

"Yes; we know that many other manufacturers look upon this matter in the same light we do. Like us, they have no money to risk when the prospect would be payment for goods in a currency cut in half in value."

EASTERN REPUBLICANS WORRIED.

Their Distrust of McKinley Grows with Every New Day.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The reports from Denver that McKinley has sent assurances there that if he should become President he would not veto a free-coinage bill passed by Congress are causing consternation among Eastern Republicans. They hardly can believe that McKinley would make such a fool of himself as to give such pledges. They are willing to admit, however, that he appears to have friends who are ready to pledge him both ways in order to get votes, and that such a policy is seriously impairing public credit.

"McKinley cannot be nominated if he has given such pledges as that," said a prominent sound-money member of Congress to-night, but he failed to point out a way in which McKinley's nomination could be prevented. The Eastern Republicans who concede the certainty of McKinley's success at St. Louis are counting upon his environment to keep him in the right course. They admit that the West and South will compass his nomination, without any help from the East, but they expect concessions to be made to Eastern sentiment in the platform, and that McKinley will stand square upon the platform. They count also upon the New-York banking influence, which always is felt at the White House and at the Treasury Department in favor of sound finance.

Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, who was threatening retaliation a little while ago against nations which refused to accept bimetallism, is now a pronounced gold-standard advocate, and has informed his friends that he intends to serve on the Committee on Resolutions at St. Louis, and to insist upon a flat declaration for the gold standard, until bimetallism shall be reached by international agreement. The Eastern men are hoping that McKinley will set at rest all doubts about his position in his letter of acceptance, but they admit that, if he shall continue to talk senseless platitudes, he will be a heavy load to carry in the sound-money districts of the East.

A SPLIT IN ILLINOIS.

Sound-Money Democrats to Establish a New State Organization.

CHICAGO, May 24.—At a meeting of sound-money men of Illinois, held at the Palmer House yesterday afternoon, it was decided that a new Democratic Party organization in Illinois should be established.

The main object of the new party will be to defeat the silver men, and to that end they will ignore the recent County and State Committees and will not take part in the primaries called for to-morrow. They also will hold a State Convention of their own, at which a delegation to the National Convention will be chosen.

Another meeting will be held Thursday and a complete plan of action will be outlined.

RECORD LIKE THAT OF HOLMES.

Pastor Herrman Suspected of Having Killed Seven Persons.

SALT LAKE CITY, May 24.—The police, in investigating the record of the Rev. Francis Herrman, pastor of the Scandinavian church in which the charred body of his housekeeper was found in a furnace, who is also believed to have murdered Miss Anna Samuelson, to whom he was engaged to be married, have reached the opinion that Herrman has a record of crime little less extensive than that of the notorious Holmes.

His first wife died in England, under suspicious circumstances. He was pastor of a Scandinavian church at West Superior, Wis., in 1890 and 1891, and there married a highly respectable woman, who in less than a year died very suddenly, with her two weeks' old baby. An inquest was held, but nothing beyond a suspicion of foul play was elicited. Herrman soon married again, and came to Salt Lake in 1894 with his wife. A baby was born, and the mother and child died suddenly a few weeks after.

Then his acquaintance with Miss Clawson commenced, and it is charged in the complaint, which has been sworn to by John Sanson, a member of the church here, that he murdered and cremated the body in the heating furnace in the church basement.

He was engaged to marry Miss Samuelson in February of this year, but she disappeared, and it is charged that he poisoned her, and carved up the body in the church cellar. It is believed he has murdered seven persons.

Miss Clawson came to Salt Lake from Omaha two years ago. She was a native of Sweden, and, as far as known, had no relatives in this country, but she had many friends here, and was considered a respectable girl.

Miss Samuelson was employed as a nursery governess in a good family here, and left her place to be married to the preacher. She has an aunt and other relatives living here, and was a member of Herrman's church. The church officers say that Herrman was suspended recently for embezzling church funds, confessed his guilt in that regard, and was waiting a hearing before the annual Methodist Conference. He was a fine-looking man, and very generally liked.

He is represented as having a great liking for the study of medicine, anatomy, and kindred subjects, and often delivered disquisitions on the human form. Photographs and descriptions of the man have been sent all over the country, but so far the police here have no tidings of him. When he left Salt Lake, on May 15, he purchased a ticket to Kansas City.

TORNADO'S WORK IN KANSAS.

Great Damage to Buildings and Growing Crops—Man Fatally Hurt.

NEODESHA, Kan., May 24.—A tornado passed through the western part of this county early yesterday morning. In La Fontaine, a village of 200 inhabitants, two business houses, the Missouri Pacific station, and the Christian Church were wrecked, and almost every house in the village was damaged. A score of farmhouses north, east, and west, were destroyed.

Aaron Edwards, a farmer, was injured fatally, and many others were hurt severely.

Hail and rain accompanied the wind, and greatly damaged the growing crops. The area of the damaged district is about seventy-five square miles.

A Cloudburst in Iowa.

MARSHALLTOWN, Iowa, May 24.—A terrific cloudburst between this city and State Centre swept away nearly a mile of the Chicago and Northwestern tracks, doing great damage to growing crops and other property. Lind Creek, a small stream flowing through the southern section of Marshalltown, suddenly became a raging river. Bridges were swept away and large piles of lumber were carried down the stream. Only small buildings were wrecked, but the damage to property was considerable.

SHOT HIMSELF AMID FLAMES.

Kohuke, to Escape Arrest, Burned His Property and Committed Suicide.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., May 24.—Joseph Kohuke, a well-to-do German farmer living near Triangular Lake, in Dorrance Township, to avoid arrest for threatening his wife, who had left him, last night burned to the ground his comfortable dwelling house and two of his barns, and then, going into one of the latter buildings while it was ablaze, killed himself with a shotgun.

His body was found in the ruins burned to a crisp. There was no insurance on the property.

Kohuke was fifty-four years of age, and his causeless and insane jealousy of his wife is supposed to have turned his brain.

Four Horses Burned to Death.

Four horses were burned to death last night in the one-story frame stable, 614 West Fifty-eighth Street, owned by James Keating of 838 Eleventh Avenue. About $100 damage was done to the stable. The horses belonged to Michael Harwood of 529 West Fifty-second Street, and were valued at $500. The cause of the fire is unknown. Several men in the neighborhood succeeded in getting a number of horses out, but the four that were burned were in a rear stall, and the smoke was so dense that the men were unable to reach the animals in time.

KILLED BY THE MAYOR

H. H. MARTIN STABBED DURING A STREET QUARREL IN HOT SPRINGS.

The Victim, a "Drummer" for Doctors, Belonged to a Class the Mayor Was Prosecuting—Tried to Get a Fine Remitted—Mayor's Nephew Wounded While Trying to Stop the Struggle—The Murderer Surrenders to Police.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., May 24.—One of the most sensational killings that ever occurred in this city took place last night at 8 o'clock on Whittington Avenue, opposite the Catholic church. The principals were W. W. Waters, Mayor of Hot Springs, and H. H. Martin, a "drummer" employed by doctors.

Waters, since taking the office of Mayor, has made a bold stand against the disreputable doctor "drumming" element in this city, and has had many of the "drummers" arrested and heavily fined by the City Court. Martin, who was the recognized king of the "drummers," was arrested several days ago for "drumming" without wearing a badge, and heavily fined by the Police Judge.

Meeting Mayor Waters on the street last evening, Martin stopped him and endeavored to get him to remit the fine. This the Mayor positively refused to do, and started toward his home. Martin followed, and kept abusing him, and finally caught him by the shoulder. A scuffle ensued, during which the Mayor took a knife from his pocket and cut Martin in the neck, severing the jugular vein. Martin died in ten minutes.

Mayor Waters immediately surrendered to the police, and is now under arrest. Thomas Mathias, a nephew of Waters, endeavored to separate the combatants, and was severely cut in several places.

FAMILY OF THREE MURDERED.

Robbery Probably the Motive of a Terrible Crime in Ava, Mo.

AVA, Mo., May 24.—The whole Sawyer family, consisting of father, mother, and grown-up son, were found murdered in their home, one mile east of this place, yesterday. Ernest E. Sawyer, the son, had stab wounds in throat and right breast, had both jaws broken, and head and face beaten to a jelly. He had been murdered in the barn and the body dragged to the house. The skulls of both father and mother were crushed.

The three bodies were found piled together under a bed and covered with a blanket. The object of the crime appears to have been robbery.

The Sawyers came here from Linn County, Iowa, last November.

A young man who was seen in company with young Sawyer on Wednesday evening is missing. He is suspected of the crime, and if he is captured a lynching is probable.

FATAL SHOT FROM AN AMBUSH.

An Avilla (Ind.) Farmer Killed and His Brother Wounded.

AVILLA, Ind., May 24.—Ulysses and Frank Badger, farmers, living a few miles south of this place, were at work in the woods yesterday afternoon when some person fired six bullets at them from clumps of bushes four rods away. Frank was shot through the left shoulder. Ulysses has a bullet in his right shoulder, and his right arm is shattered by a second ball. Frank Badger died to-day and Edward Warner is in jail at Albion on suspicion of being his murderer.

Warner was captured at the home of his mother late last night by Sheriff Simon. As the Sheriff was conveying his prisoner to jail a lynching party met them on the highway and were determined to wreak vengeance on Warner. Only the determined stand taken by the Sheriff, who announced that he would shoot down the first man who molested them, prevented this.

Warner is the divorced husband of the sister of the Badger brothers. He protests his innocence.

BEGGED WHEN NOT IN NEED.

Bruen Gave Away the Loaf of Bread He Had Received.

James Bruen, forty-three years old and homeless, was a prisoner in the Essex Market Police Court yesterday on a charge of vagrancy preferred by Jeremiah Sullivan of 116 Second Avenue. Bruen approached Sullivan about 9 o'clock Saturday night and said: "Sir, will you buy me a loaf of bread to keep my poor wife and children from starvation? They are crying for something to eat."

Sullivan took Bruen into a bakery on Second Avenue and bought him a loaf of bread. He became suspicious at Bruen's actions and followed him. Bruen walked around the block and accosted several pedestrians and asked them for alms.

He went to the Salvation Army barracks, at Seventh Street and Fourth Avenue. Several Salvation Army workers were standing outside, and Bruen, with the loaf of bread under his arm, approached them and said: "Here, take this. You may be able to give it to some poor family which needs it."

One of the men took the bread. Sullivan, who had been following Bruen, seized him and turned him over to a policeman.

He was charged with the larceny of the bread, but the complaint was changed and he was accused of being a vagrant. In the police court yesterday he was sent to the workhouse. Sullivan went to an address he had given on Fourteenth Street and found that he did not live there.

'LAMPLIGHTER'S' UNLUCKY BUTTON

Noticed by a Detective, Who Arrested the Wearer as a Fugitive.

"Just tell them that you saw me" was inscribed on a large button that adorned the lapel of Harry Davis's coat when he was arraigned in Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday morning. Davis is a remarkably tall negro, and on account of his height is called "the lamplighter." He was arrested Saturday night, in Seventh Avenue, near Twenty-eighth Street, as a fugitive from justice, by a Central Office detective.

Davis was arrested six months ago for stealing an overcoat. He professed innocence, and was paroled for examination. He promptly took the next ferryboat to Hoboken, and remained there until Saturday, when he thought he could safely venture back to this city. He would probably have escaped arrest had it not been for the button, which attracted the detective's attention, and then he recognized the wearer.

City Magistrate Simms held Davis in $300 bail for trial.

Would Not Kill Their Pet Cow.

PATERSON, N. J., May 24.—A cow belonging to Garret Van Riper of East Twenty-sixth Street thrust her head Saturday between two trees in such a manner that she became fast and could not be extricated. She was a pet in the Van Riper family, and when it was found to be impossible to release her, it was suggested that she be killed, that her flesh might be used for food. Mr. Van Riper and his family refused to hear of this. They said the animal had been such a pet they would not think of eating her flesh. The cow died.

PRESIDENTIAL MESSAGE EXPECTED

Congress Likely to Receive a Stinging Rebuke for Its Financial Course.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The River and Harbor bill is likely to afford President Cleveland the text for a ringing message on the public finances. It has been intimated several times that he would not permit Congress to adjourn without calling attention to its absolute failure to respond to his special message of December asking additional powers to protect the gold reserve. The success of the bond sale and the maintenance of the reserve up to the present time above the limit of $100,000,000 apparently have led to the abandonment of the idea of a message devoted exclusively to the financial situation, upon the theory that it might cause needless alarm and appear like a purely political demonstration.

The passage of a River and Harbor bill authorizing contracts for over $70,000,000 while the revenue still is deficient gives Mr. Cleveland an opportunity which he is not likely to neglect, to draw a scathing contrast between what Congress actually has done and what it should have done. He could point out, on the one hand, that Congress had passed appropriation bills calling for $600,000,000 in a single year, while it had refused to raise the revenue, and was now seeking to take from the President the power to issue bonds, the one means which he possesses for protecting the public credit. Such measures, he could point out, had made his task a progressively harder one and had cost the Nation millions in interest on loans which would not have been required if his recommendations had been followed.

The material exists in the bald facts of the situation for one of the strongest state papers ever sent to Congress, and Mr. Cleveland has shown that he well knows how to make use of such material.

WEYLER'S CRUISER WAS STRANDED.

The Captain General of Cuba Had to Take Another Vessel.

MADRID, May 24.—A dispatch to the Imparcial from Havana says that the cruiser Ensenada, which left Havana Friday with Captain General Weyler and his staff on board, their intention being to make a brief inspection of the troops and defenses on the northwest coast, stranded in the afternoon at Cabanas, a short distance to the westward of Havana. Tugs were sent to her assistance.

Gen. Weyler and his staff were transferred to another vessel. The damage to the cruiser is not serious.

HAVANA, May 24.—Captain General Weyler, who, with the Vice Governor General, Marquis de Ahumada and the Chief of the General Staff, Gen. Ochando, left here on Friday for Mariel and Bahia Honda on a tour of inspection, returned to-day on the gunboat Alerta. The cruiser Marquis de la Ensenada, on which they sailed from Havana, grounded when attempting to leave the port of Cabanas.

Gen. Molina reports an engagement with rebels under Bermudez and other leaders at Guacanar, near Consolacion. The rebels were driven from their positions, leaving twelve dead on the field, and carrying other dead with them. The troops had twelve wounded, including Col. Gelabert, whose wounds are serious.

MRS. BOOTH AT SING SING.

She Preached to the Convicts—Mrs. E. A. McAlpin Prayed.

SING SING, N. Y., May 24.—Mrs. Ballington Booth visited the State prison this morning and conducted the religious services. She went on the invitation of Warden Sage. Mrs. Booth reached the village last night and was the guest of Gen. and Mrs. E. A. McAlpin. Gen. and Mrs. McAlpin and a number of prominent residents of the town were at the prison chapel this morning. Mrs. McAlpin prayed at the services. Convict Hallen sang "The Song That Touched My Heart" as a solo at the opening of the service. The solo was pathetically sung, and many of those present, including Mrs. Booth, were moved to tears.

Mrs. Booth took the sentiment of the song as her subject, and spoke for an hour. Her address had a great effect upon all. In answer to her invitation, thirty-five of the convicts stood to signify that they wished to lead better lives than they had led in the past. During the address many of the convicts wept. All knew who she was when she entered the chapel, and she was greeted with applause. Mrs. Booth appeared greatly interested and promised to visit the prison again before long. She thanked Warden Sage for his kindness and was urged by him to repeat her visit.

WATCHMEN UNJUSTLY ARRESTED.

A Young Man Thought They Robbed His Uncle.

William Day of 12 East Twenty-ninth Street was recently robbed of diamonds worth $3,000 by a butler, who disappeared with them three days after he was employed. Mr. Day told a nephew, who decided he would try his skill as an amateur detective and catch the butler without the assistance of the police. The police were therefore not informed of the robbery until Saturday afternoon, when the young man notified Policeman Gannon of the Oak Street Station that John Wilder, a watchman on the Clyde Steamship Line dock, was the thieving butler.

Wilder was arrested, and also William Brophy, another watchman on the pier, but one of Mr. Day's family went to the police station and exonerated both prisoners from suspicion, as neither was the butler. Wilder was promptly released, but Brophy was held because he carried a revolver. He was arraigned in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday for not having a permit to carry the weapon, but was discharged when the Magistrate learned he was a watchman.

Mr. Day's nephew has retired from the detective business.

GIRL PICKPOCKETS ARRESTED.

Oldest Was Thirteen and the Youngest Eleven Years Old.

Three girls, the oldest thirteen and the youngest eleven years old, were arrested yesterday in the crowd in front of the lion house in Central Park on a charge of picking pockets. They gave their names as Rachel and Rosa Donath of 129 Willett Street and Lena Rangle of 348 East Houston Street.

When searched, Rachel Donath had several purses, a silver watch, a two-dollar bill, and a lace handkerchief. The purses contained 26 cents in all. Rosa Donath had a purse containing 23 cents, a silk handkerchief, and a gold chain with charms. Lena Rangle had a purse containing 45 cents and a penknife, a silver watch, a gold chain, a gold ring, and a rolled-gold chain.

Rachel Donath confessed that she had been arrested twice before on a similar charge. She also said that she did the thieving and brought the two other girls with her to carry the plunder. She admitted that all the property in their possession, except the silver watch, had been stolen that afternoon. They were sent to the rooms of the Gerry Society.

Mrs. Martin B. Brown in a Collision.

A coach in which was Mrs. Martin B. Brown ran into a light wagon, the driver of which refused to give his name, on the East Drive at One Hundred and Tenth Street, Central Park, shortly before 6 o'clock last night. The light wagon was slightly damaged. After the parties had exchanged cards they continued their journey.

Diphtheria in Brooklyn.

There were twenty-two deaths from diphtheria in Brooklyn last week and the health officials are doing their utmost to prevent the disease from spreading. They were notified last night that there was a case of black diphtheria at 327 Hudson Avenue. Frederick Montock died in the rear building at that number. Dr. Frederick Jewett of the Health Department had the place thoroughly fumigated.

CZAR'S STANDARD BLESSED

HE WILL SWEAR ALLEGIANCE TO IT AT TO-MORROW'S CEREMONY.

Bishops and Priests in Gorgeous Vestments—Members of the Imperial Family Kiss the Gold Cross—Grand Review of Troops Postponed—Services in the English Church in Honor of the Birthday Anniversary of Queen Victoria.

Moscow, May 24.—The interesting ceremony of the consecration of the imperial standard took place at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon in the armory of the Kremlin. This standard will be a feature of the coronation on Tuesday, when the Emperor will swear allegiance to the colors in the Cathedral of the Assumption.

At one end of the room was a sort of altar, on which was a golden vessel filled with consecrated water. In the centre was a golden cross, at each side of which were lighted candles. The standard, hanging from a staff, was held by a color-bearer, who stood at the left of the altar. The Bishops and priests of the Kremlin Cathedrals, in gorgeous chasubles of gold cloth, attended by acolytes bearing censers, stood in front of the altar, while at the right was the imperial male choir from St. Petersburg dressed in black, with crimson cloaks.

Behind the priests, at a little distance from them, were the Emperor and all the members of the imperial family present in Moscow, with their respective suites and ladies of honor. A short religious service was held, composed of prayers and responses, and an anthem by the choir. The standard was sprinkled with holy water, and formally consecrated by the Metropolitan of Moscow.

At the end of the service, during the singing of the choir, all the members of the imperial family filed before the altar and kissed the cross and the hands of the priest who bore it, after which the standard was taken from this room to another apartment to be safely guarded until the coronation Tuesday.

After the service the Emperor and Empress drove back to the Alexandrina Palace, escorted by a squadron of cuirassiers. They received along the entire route the loyal acclamations of the people.

A grand review of the regiments was to have taken place here to-day at noon, but as it was raining heavily it was decided to abandon it. Later the rain ceased and the sun shone brightly. Large crowds of people continue to arrive daily, adding to the great multitude already here to witness the ceremonies attending the coronation.

Services were held in the English church to-day in honor of the seventy-seventh anniversary of the birth of Queen Victoria. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught, the former of whom is here as the representative of his mother, the British Queen, attended the services, accompanied by their suites. The Bishop of Peterborough, who will attend the coronation as the representative of the Established Church of England, preached the sermon. A prayer was offered for the preservation of the Russian Imperial family. When the Czar was mentioned a herald uttered his Majesty's coronation titles.

VICTORIA'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATED

English Vessels Throw Their Bunting to the Breeze.

That part of Great Britain's merchant fleet which is now in this harbor was gay with bunting yesterday. Such big liners as the Umbria and Britannic, the freighters Cufic and Marengo, were decked in "rainbow"—long strings of flags were stretched over mastheads from stem to stern. Sailing craft which ply the sea under the cross of St. George hoisted their biggest flags, and some of the big packets moored at East River piers flung every bit of bunting in their flag lockers to the wind.

People who had forgotten that the day was the seventy-seventh anniversary of the birth of her Britannic Majesty Queen Victoria wondered what the display was all about. But no English seaman ever forgets the birthday of his Queen or ever fails to do her honor by dressing his ship in holiday garb.

MAILS BURNED IN CRIPPLE CREEK.

Taken in Wagonloads to a Dump by Order of an Inspector.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Col., May 24.—Wagonload after wagonload of mail matter was taken from the Cripple Creek Post Office yesterday afternoon to the city dump, where an attempt was made by the Postmaster's assistants to burn it.

Many citizens went out to the dump and saved some of their mail. In nearly every instance the mail thrown away was plainly addressed, the box number appearing in full view. Mail was there for some of the most prominent citizens of the camp.

When Postmaster Rose was called upon for an explanation, he said the burning was done on the authority of the Post Office Inspector. He acknowledged that some mail was destroyed which ought not to have been. An official investigation will be made.

Barge Andrew Jackson Breaking Up.

The barge Andrew Jackson, which was sunk off Sandy Hook Friday night by being in collision with the steamship Vedra, is reported to be breaking up. The pilot house was washed away yesterday. It drifted out to sea. The wreck lies in the channel, and is considered a dangerous obstruction. By order of the Light House Department lights are placed on the wreck at night to mark its location.

Confirmation in Trinity, Hoboken.

Bishop Starkey administered the rite of confirmation in Trinity Church, Hoboken, N. J., yesterday to a class of forty-five girls and boys. There was also a public baptism of infants, at which the new Stevens memorial font was used. The church was elaborately dressed with palms and cut flowers that had been presented by Mrs. Stevens of Castle Point.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

—The schooner Mary Sprague of Thomaston, Me., was in collision Friday night with an unknown schooner in South Channel, near Boston. The Captain thinks the other schooner was damaged badly and possibly sent to the bottom. The schooners Carrie T. Balano, Stephen G. Loud, and Josephine Ellicott sailed from Boston Friday, and one of them may have collided with the Sprague.

—A rowboat containing six men capsized in the Delaware River at Philadelphia last evening and three of the men were drowned. The men drowned were day laborers and their names were John Fox, John Goldman, and Theodore Clinkett.

—The Phoenix Oil Company of West Virginia has secured a long lease of 1,800,000 acres in the Osage Indian Reservation. The lessees will maintain an office in this city. Elvin R. Foster of New-York is Secretary of the company.

—Otto Malin and his three little children were burned to death yesterday in their home in Chicago. Mrs. Malin also was burned, but did not receive fatal injuries.

—John Sheriss, a clerk in the Hanover Bank of this city, thirty years old, was thrown from a horse yesterday at Elizabeth, N. J., and it is feared he will die.

—Charles Smith, under arrest for drunkenness at Newark, rolled off the bunk in his cell Saturday night and broke his leg.

Wounded Prisoner Is Dying.

William O'Connor, the alleged burglar who was shot in the neck by the police at Fordham while resisting arrest on May 9, has contracted pneumonia and is in a serious condition in the prison ward of Bellevue Hospital. O'Connor was taken to Fordham Hospital and after three days' treatment was removed to Bellevue as convalescent on May 13.

TARIFF IS PARAMOUNT WITH REPUBLICANS

Inquiry as to McKinley's Strength Shows the Financial Issue Is Considered Less Important.

THE OHIO MAN CLAIMED FOR BOTH GOLD AND SILVER

Many Different Interpretations of His Financial Beliefs Apparently Encouraged by His Managers.

THINK HE WOULD SIGN A BILL FOR FREE COINAGE OF SILVER

Kansas Committee That Visited Him Claims He Gave It Such Assurances—Other Silver Men Told that He Is "All Right."

His Main Strength Came from His Connection with the Last Republican Tariff Law—Much of His Late Support Due to a Conviction that He Will Be Nominated.

If McKinley is nominated, will he carry your State?

Do Republicans of your State believe that McKinley favors the free coinage of silver or the gold standard?

Is McKinley's strength due to his tariff views or his financial views?

The above questions were telegraphed by THE NEW-YORK TIMES to its correspondents in every State in the Union. Contrary reports as to the view taken of McKinley from different sections, some of them hardly credible and all of them tending to confuse those who endeavored to find any logic in the McKinley boom or any great reason for its existence and popularity, had furnished the necessity for such a canvass. The replies are given below. They confirm the existence of the great confusion of ideas into which the Republicans have fallen.

The replies to THE TIMES'S questions show that much of his popularity has been due to his tariff views, more to an unreasoning belief that there is some virtue in his title of "advance agent of prosperity," still more to his personality, and much of the late popularity in the thought that he will win, and but little has been based on his financial views. Silver and gold men claim him for their ideas, both factions apparently satisfied that he will favor them, some claiming he will weakly allow the National Convention to fix his views on finance and will stand on the platform, no matter what it may be, but others believing him capable of standing on a sound-money platform and yet secretly favoring silver and being ready to sign a silver bill if it is sent to him from Congress.

THE EASTERN STATES.

Protection Responsible for McKinley's Strength—Distrust of His Financial Views.

McKinley has met his coolest reception in the great Eastern States, in all but one of which his managers have been defeated. The opposition to him here has been due partly to the belief that he is extreme in his tariff views, partly to personal objections on the part of the State leaders, and largely to the existence of other State candidates.

In the great section including New-England and the four other great Eastern States distrust of McKinley's financial views has been freely shown. The banking and commercial interests have taken a strong position against the indorsement of any man who is not perfectly sound on the money question. The attempt to allay suspicion by sending representatives to New-York to vouch for the soundness of McKinley's views has made the case even worse for him, as it has been very justly suspected and almost proved that the same tactics have been employed in silver States.

AN ANTI-PLATT DEMONSTRATION.

McKinley's New-York Strength Largely Due to Factional Trouble.

If McKinley shall be nominated by the Republican National Convention much will depend upon the attitude of the Democrats at Chicago on the money question in determining the result in New-York State in November.

With a financial plank in the Democratic platform which meets the views of honest business men, McKinley's nomination will make it easier to put New-York's Electoral vote into the Democratic column than with any other Republican who has been prominently spoken of as a candidate.

Local questions and conditions are bound to cut a considerable figure in the next election in this State. There are signs of hostility to the Republican Raines liquor-tax bill, enacted by the last Legislature, which will count heavily. Some of the cities which are robbed by this bill and have heretofore been strongholds of Republicanism are in open revolt. The result will have an important bearing on the National ticket.

Republicans of this State do not know what to believe as to McKinley's attitude on the silver question. They do not know whether he is in favor of free coinage or the gold standard. They have scrutinized his record carefully and have found that he has committed himself on both sides of the question, according as the exigencies of the occasion seemed to him to require. They are fully aware of the efforts which have been made by his boomers to convince New-York business men that he is "sound" on the money question. They are equally well aware that in the silver States of the West and South he has been declaring through his managers that he favors the double standard.

The Republicans of this State, as well as the Democrats, are emphatically in favor of the gold standard. Those who are supporting McKinley do so for reasons which have nothing whatever to do with any views he may have on the financial question. McKinley's strength in New-York State is due in part to the accident which labeled the last Republican Tariff bill with his name, and in part to factional politics as far distant from the tariff or silver question as the east is from the west.

There is in some portions of the State, notably along the Canadian border, some sentiment in favor of McKinley which arises solely from his high protective tariff views. Certain protected manufacturers are so deeply in sympathy with his tariff views that undoubtedly they would be willing to buy some more of the sort that prevailed in 1891, 1892, and 1893, by liberal campaign contributions.

Added to this, McKinley has some strength among the unthinking because they believe he stands for the opposite of the troubles the hard times have brought. If the name of John Doe or Richard Roe had been affixed to the tariff bill which was in effect while the McKinley bill was in effect, the strength of John Doe or Richard Roe, even though they were wooden Indians, would be about the same as that of McKinley, with this class of people.

The strength of McKinley in this State, so far as it is to be a factor in the St. Louis Convention, is due to the fact that McKinley is supposed to stand as the anti-boss candidate. The men who will go to St. Louis as McKinley men are opposed to the dominant State machine. Those who instructed for McKinley did so because they were against Platt. In Erie, Chautauqua, Catteraugus, Allegany, Kings, and New-York Counties, anti-Platt Republicans are the McKinley Republicans. It was this, rather than any strength based on admiration of or selfish interest in Major McKinley's supposed economic views, that has brought to the surface McKinley clubs and the McKinley League in this State. They do not love McKinley so much as they hate Platt.

POPULAR IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Tariff Issue Is Regarded as First in Importance.

BOSTON, May 24.—There is no doubt that McKinley, if nominated, will carry Massachusetts, even should his stand on the currency question be as bad as seems likely. Although the sentiment of the Republican voters is overwhelmingly for gold, it is not within the realms of probability that the vast Republican plurality could be turned in a Presidential year into a Democratic plurality.

The Republicans of this State do not believe McKinley is an advocate of free coinage. They cannot conceive that a man whose stand on the tariff question is so bold should entertain erroneous views on any great public question. They have shouted for Reed simply because he is a New-England man, and because the party leaders set the machinery in motion very early. Reed and McKinley are to them twin political giants. Either would sweep Massachusetts.

McKinley's peculiar strength here is due to his tariff rather than his financial views. This community is wedded to the protection idea, and McKinley is so conspicuously identified with it that his views on other subjects count for little. In a general way it may be said that McKinley's strength in Massachusetts is probably as great as it is in Vermont and New-Hampshire, and that had the party leaders here chosen him, as they did in Vermont, he would have had the Massachusetts delegates a month ago. As it is, he is not unlikely to get three or four votes on the first ballot.

MONEY ISSUE PARAMOUNT.

New-Jersey Republicans Do Not Like McKinley's Straddle.

TRENTON, May 24.—The sentiment in New-Jersey for McKinley is not as strong as it was at the time of the State Convention. The wisdom in leaving the delegation to St. Louis uninstructed is now being appreciated. Only eight delegates have expressed themselves positively for McKinley.

If McKinley is nominated he cannot carry New-Jersey. The State is naturally Democratic in a National election, no matter what is the issue. Cleveland in 1892 received a plurality of 14,974, as against 7,625 for George T. Werts, Democratic candidate for Governor, and a popular man. The Republicans now admit that they can carry the State only by hard work. The Democrats have been successful in two of the largest cities.

The Republicans have begun to quarrel

over the distribution of the offices in the gift of the Governor, while the Democracy is coming together fast under the new organization of the State Committee, which has brought together all the extreme elements. The Jersey City and Newark elections indicate a return of the dissatisfied Democrats.

The fights during the last eight years have been made on the high protective issues, because New-Jersey is an industrial and agricultural State. With McKinley typifying the highest kind of protection, the result will be found to be no different.

The question of a money standard bothers all classes. The State is decidedly for gold. Both parties agree on this. New-Jersey is largely influenced by New-York and Philadelphia. In the populous sections the money question is the chief issue. In the counties above Mercer, the decline of McKinley is due to the doubts and suspicions of the people who are in touch with the New-York money centre. In Union and Essex Counties, where many of the prominent industrial operators of New-York have their homes, there is a regular slump in McKinley stock.

The farmers are not so pronounced in their expressions. There are some few silverites in the State, mostly among those who still adhere to the Populist Party, but in many of the local Granges, and even in the State Grange, there have been declarations favorable to the gold standard.

All the prominent Democrats claim that McKinley cannot carry New-Jersey, and the leading Republican politicians like Gen. William J. Sewell, John Kean, Congressman Loudenslager, Senator Voorhees, and Congressman Gardner would rather see some one else named.

PENNSYLVANIA WANTS PROTECTION.

Its Manufacturers Willing to Let Finances Go to Ruin.

HARRISBURG, Penn., May 24.—Leaving out of the calculation Pennsylvania's favorite son, Senator Quay, undoubtedly the public man most popular with the Republicans of

WILLIAM McKINLEY, JR.,

Who Will Probably Be the Republican Candidate for President of the United States. In Spite of the Fact that the Financial Issue Is Most Important, He Has Resisted the Demands for a Declaration of His Opinions Thereon.

the State is McKinley. This popularity is now manifesting itself in various parts of the State in the formation of McKinley clubs and in the indorsements of his candidacy. If he is nominated, Pennsylvania will undoubtedly give him a tremendous majority. The nominee of the St. Louis Convention will carry Pennsylvania, the only question being one of majority. Senator Quay would undoubtedly prove the most popular candidate, but McKinley will find almost as warm a reception.

McKinley's strength in Pennsylvania undoubtedly comes from his high protection views. The manufacturing element, which will benefit from excessive tariff rates, have found in him their ideal and have succeeded in making him popular among the protectionist workingmen.

Nothing is known about his financial views further than his public record, but those who are enthusiastic for him because of his tariff views are willing to forget his erratic course and to entertain an abiding faith that he will be for sound money. There is in Pennsylvania Republicanism, however, a large element which has followed Senator Cameron in his silver campaign. Curiously, this element, too, seems willing to accept McKinley on trust, with confidence that he will not use the veto power to defeat the free coinage of silver.

BELIEVE McKINLEY IS FOR SILVER.

But Maine Republicans Think He Will Stand on a Gold Platform.

AUGUSTA, Me., May 24.—It is generally admitted here at the capital, the headquarters of the Republican Party of Maine, even among the most trusted friends of Reed, that McKinley will be the next Presidential candidate of the Republican Party.

Strange as it may seem, there is very little sympathy expressed for Reed, and there is hardly a Republican now who will admit that he ever thought he stood any chance of a nomination from the very first.

There are thousands upon thousands of Republicans in Maine who not only are not acquainted with Reed, but never saw the man in their lives. Many of these men have been high in the councils of the party. The reason for this is that he has seldom attended a State Convention, and never appeared on the stump outside of his own district, and their acquaintance with him is limited to what they read in the newspapers.

Maine is a Republican State and has been ever since the birth of the Republican Party. There is nothing to indicate at the present time that it will not be the same this year. The vote for Presidential Electors does not vary much from the vote thrown at the September election for Governor.

In 1892, the last Presidential election, the Republicans carried the State by over 12,000 plurality. At the last Gubernatorial election, in 1894, the plurality was nearly 39,000, the largest within the history of the party.

This phenomenal plurality was caused by dissentions in the Democratic Party. The Republican vote was not increased, but the Democratic vote decreased many thousands. If Chairman Hughes of the Democratic State Committee is equal to the occasion, he can cut this plurality down to 12,000, or 13,000. If he is not, it may run up to 15,000, and possibly 20,000.

If McKinley is nominated, his vote will not change materially from that thrown for the Republican candidate in the Governor. The correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES has talked with a great many Republicans from different sections of the State since it became evident that McKinley was to be nominated, about his financial views. It is the general impression among them that McKinley is a silver man, but they believe the convention will declare for a gold standard, and that McKinley will accept on the platform prepared for him by that body. There are a great many Republicans, as well as Democrats, in Maine who are outspoken in favor of the free coinage of silver.

McKinley's strength in Maine is not due either to his financial or his tariff views, but simply to the fact that he is a Republican. He will poll the full vote of his party, and this any Republican candidate would do.

McKinley is not the choice of the Republicans of Maine, by a large majority. They would much rather see Allison or Morton nominated, and if McKinley is not nominated on the first ballot, the vote of the Maine delegation will undoubtedly be transferred to Allison.

RUSSELL MIGHT CARRY VERMONT.

McKinley, However, Is Strong Because of His Tariff Views.

MONTPELIER, Vt., May 24.—Any Republican likely to be nominated as the party's candidate for President would, of course, carry Vermont, but the size of the majority would depend upon the character of the candidate. Vermonters as a rule are protectionists, and the chances are that McKinley would carry the State by the usual majority, although there are some men who think if ex-Gov. William E. Russell of Massachusetts were to be nominated at Chicago, he would gain the support of some of the low-tariff Republicans.

It is a difficult matter, though, to predict the future action of the voters of this State. Vermonters are clannish, but they are also independent, and any one who plays the boss must be very careful. The difficulty of foretelling the future of Vermont Republicans is well illustrated by the experience of Speaker Reed.

There was a time when Reed was the choice of the great body of Republicans of this State. A large number of the newspapers had come out for him. Congressman William W. Grout and H. Henry Powers were for him, and at one time Powers seriously contemplated running for Chairman of the Vermont delegation to St. Louis on the Reed issue. He found that Senator Proctor had laid pipes for this position, and the project was abandoned, although Powers continued to be a Reed man up to the day of the State Convention.

If the convention had been held early in April Reed would undoubtedly have secured a strong support, but McKinley seed planted at Brattleborough and other towns in the southern part of the State so developed that at the date of the convention the McKinley contingent had reached respectable proportions. When the delegates assembled word was quietly passed around that the two Vermont Congressmen had come on from Washington to deliver the State delegation to Speaker Reed, and the delegates followed their temporary leaders.

The Vermont Republicans are now for McKinley, and their delegates to the St. Louis Convention are in effect instructed for him, but if any event should transpire to weaken his chances of nomination, as well as election, most of the delegates would not hesitate to take up the man who promised to be a winner. Some of the delegates, in spite of the vote of the convention, refused to commit themselves the day following their election.

While the majority of the Republicans of Vermont believe McKinley to be sound on the money question, not a few of them regret that he has not been able to come out squarely in opposition to the free coinage of silver, as has Russell of Massachusetts or Cleveland or Carlisle. Many of them believe that the party would gain by driving out the free-coinage men by an iron-clad promise to veto any free-silver measure that might come to the front, and McKinley's strength with the people of this State has undoubtedly been weakened by his failure to take a bold stand on the silver question.

McKinley's strength in Vermont is due to his position on the tariff rather than to his financial views. There are not a few Republicans in Vermont who believe that the enlarged use of silver would be beneficial to the country at large, although they are not prepared to advocate free coinage. But the people of the State, and especially the farmers who have direct competition with the cheap farm products of Canada, are protectionists, and this is really the chief secret of McKinley's strength in Vermont.

STILL SAFELY REPUBLICAN.

New-Hampshire Voters Swayed by the Use of Money.

CONCORD, N. H., May 24.—New-Hampshire was for many years properly classed as a doubtful State, but the wholesale use of money in carrying elections has developed such a large class of mercenary voters—those who will not go to the polls unless paid for so doing—that, under existing conditions, it may be reckoned as safely Republican, no matter who the Presidential candidate may be. McKinley, therefore, if nominated, will carry the State, regardless of his financial views, or lack of views; for the Republican voting masses in this State take very little account of questions of finance, having been fed on "protection" diet by the party press almost exclusively for a long time, and having come to regard the Ohio sphinx, from the association of his name with the high-tariff policy for the past few years, as the chief representative and embodiment of the protective idea.

The "hard times" and business depression prevailing during the last two or three years have been persistently charged by the Republican papers to the anti-protection policy of the Democrats, and the threatened and partially consummated adjustment of the tariff on revenue lines, and thousands of unreasoning voters accept the idea as correct, and will rally under the standard of McKinley.

At the same time it is unquestionably true that intelligent and thinking men in the Republican ranks—business men, especially—sincerely regret the drift toward McKinley, partially because they do not desire renewal of tariff agitation, but more particularly because they fear his financial unsoundness, notwithstanding the recent efforts of his champions in the section to make it appear that he is "all right" in this matter. They would greatly prefer to have him speak out and tell where he stands to-day, rather than consider his past record, which is interpreted one way in one section and another way in another section. Intelligent business men, however, have very little influence in directing Republican party politics in this State, and the machine politicians, who are only after spoils, content themselves with the reflection that they can elect any candidate this year.

Not a few Republicans frankly concede in private that McKinley is the weakest and most unfit man their party can name, but as the tide is running high in his direction and his nomination is regarded as inevitable, they propose to make a virtue of necessity, and submit with the best grace possible, hoping that something may turn up to drive him in the right direction when elected.

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RHODE ISLAND AGAINST McKINLEY.

Strong Reed Feeling and Opposition to Financial Straddling.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 24.—Rhode Island is a Republican State, and McKinley, if nominated, will, under ordinary circumstances, carry it safely. Of course his nomination upon a silver platform would assuredly give the State to a Democrat named by a convention which declared for gold. Personally, McKinley is not strong here, and it is doubtful if there is a stronger anti-McKinley State. The rank and file of the party have an intense admiration for Reed, and Senator Aldrich is one of the anti-McKinley leaders.

Practically the entire McKinley feeling is confined to Gov. Lippitt, who has announced himself a candidate for Vice President, and has been flattered by the McKinley managers into the belief that he has a chance of securing the nomination. The inordinate egotism of the Governor of this little State has led him to visit New-York in company with Gen. Grosvenor and other McKinley men in the endeavor to convince the bankers there that the Ohio candidate is all right on the money question. The Western leaders wanted some New-England man to accompany them on this trip, and as an apparent return they have sent circulars announcing the Lippitt candidacy to every delegate to the St. Louis Convention.

The manufacturers and financial men here do not like the McKinley straddle. The standing of a candidate who is to be voted for by delegates from a State which has instructed for silver and by the delegates from another State which is uncompromisingly for gold, is past the comprehension of the bankers of Rhode Island. Here the issue of the campaign is regarded as finance rather than the tariff, and it is difficult for Rhode Island men to understand how men from Eastern cities can support McKinley.

It is doubtful if there is as great admiration for Reed in his own State as exists here. There is some interest as to the position which Senator Aldrich will assume in the event of the nomination of McKinley. It is well known that the election of Reed, Allison, Harrison, or Morton means that he will probably be made Secretary of the Treasury.

He is still uncompromisingly against McKinley.

WILL TRUST McKINLEY FOR GOLD.

Connecticut Republicans Want Protection Regardless of Finance.

HARTFORD, Conn., May 24.—The rank and file of the Republican Party in Connecticut have been for the nomination of McKinley from the outset. There has been a four years' campaign here in his favor, the Young Republican Clubs of the State taking the initiative in support of his candidacy immediately after the last Presidential election. From that time till now the McKinley idea has been dominant among the younger and more aggressive representatives of the party. This fact in itself makes the outlook for McKinley in Connecticut favorable.

There is not a faction in the State that would repudiate the Ohio leader. The political managers, who have spared no pains to turn the State over to Speaker Reed, would not bolt McKinley's nomination. Since the Republican Convention in New-Haven in April there has been a steady growth of sentiment for McKinley, and it is now hard to find a Reed man outside of a few leaders.

Ex-Gov. Morgan G. Bulkeley, who is at the head of the Connecticut delegation, believes that Connecticut will vote for McKinley in the convention. This means, of course, that important conversions in the delegation will take place between now and the arrival at St. Louis. Ex-Gov. Bulkeley says the roll call of States will find Connecticut solidly in line for the Ohio candidate. Connecticut will be the first Northern State called, and it is the ex-Governor's intention to make its vote telling against McKinley. This idea leads to the actual source of McKinley's strength in this State. In the minds of the great mass of Republicans in Connecticut, he stands for the highest protection to American industries. Connecticut is a protectionist State, and will give its Electoral vote for Gov. McKinley on that account if he is nominated.

The financial record of McKinley will not be a serious obstacle. On this point ex-Senator H. Wales Lines of Meriden, who is one of the closest political friends of United States Senator Platt, says that while he is not wholly in favor of the financial record of McKinley, he is perfectly satisfied to trust him with the gold-standard issue. He approves of McKinley's course in not making any pledges at the present time with reference to financial issues. The views of Senator Lines are taken as representing the feelings and opinions of Senator Platt, with whom he has been more closely identified than with any one else in the State.

The bolting Republicans in this State who favor Gov. McKinley is that he will represent the hard-money interests of the country, if elected President. The Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, O. R. Fyler, is a Reed man, but will support in the most vigorous way the McKinley nomination, in case it is made at St. Louis. At present there are nine delegates from this State to the National Convention who are for McKinley.

BOTH SIDES FAVOR McKINLEY.

Delaware Gold and Silver Men Both Claim Him.

WILMINGTON, Del., May 24.—It is reasonably safe to predict that if McKinley is nominated for President by the Republicans he will not carry Delaware. Assuredly he will not if the Democratic Convention nominates a sound-money candidate on a sound-money platform. This is all that is now needed to make Delaware as surely Democratic as she was for thirty years prior to the last election.

The Republicans of Delaware are generally in favor of McKinley. They resolutely shut their eyes to his attitude upon the financial question, and those who really favor sound money, including a number of the prominent manufacturers and business men of Wilmington, dismiss their doubts by assuming that he will be in favor of sound money after the convention shall have nominated him upon a sound-money platform. They assume that the convention will be for sound money, and that the candidate must then abide by its decision.

There are, on the other hand, many Republicans who desire the nomination of McKinley because they are in favor of free silver coinage, and believe that at heart McKinley is also. Their sentiment is voiced by The Milford Chronicle, a Republican paper, which openly advocates free silver coinage. Congressman Willis is also tinctured with the heresy, although he disguises it under the pretext of international agreement upon bimetallism. At the recent State Convention of the Republican Party, both the regulars and the bolters incorporated the plea for free coinage through international agreement into their platforms.

But the bulk of McKinley's strength among the Delaware Republicans is due to his tariff views. The Republican manufacturers of Wilmington are rabid protectionists, and many of their employes incline in the same direction. The Republican farmers accept high tariff doctrine as an inheritance from their old Whig ancestry. And with a firm belief in the policy of protection, the Delaware Republicans take its chief exponent as their political idol.

How the vote of Delaware will be cast at St. Louis is a problem. The regular delegation is absolutely controlled by J. Edward Addicks, and in the event of its admission will vote as he directs. Addicks is working with Quay, and will probably direct his followers as Quay wills. The delegation chosen by the bolters' convention was positively instructed for McKinley, but its admission would be by a most arbitrary stretch of power by the McKinley managers at St. Louis.

The convention that chose them represented but 57 out of 100 delegates, comprising the State Convention, and their only plea for bolting was that the majority denied county rights and ignored the protests of the minority. A decent respect for party regularity will keep these contesting delegates out of the convention, notwithstanding that their admission may mean six more votes for McKinley. Besides, Addicks may agree to vote his delegation for McKinley, anyway.

But, no matter what may be the outcome at St. Louis, Delaware Republicans, silverites, and those who favor the gold standard, are alike for McKinley and a protective tariff. They have practically no second choice.

THE MIDDLE STATES.

Views of McKinley's Money Attitude Differ, According to Locality—Agreement on Tariff Only.

McKinley seems to have surrendered himself entirely into the hands of his campaign managers, and praise cannot be given to him, but it would add greatly to his fame as a diplomat if he could lay claim to the results that have been worked out in his behalf throughout the great Middle and Northwestern States.

His campaign managers seem to have attained to the perfection of diplomacy. They have convinced the leaders in all the Middle States that McKinley's financial views are in entire accord with the platforms adopted by the Republican Conventions in them, though these platforms vary like the changing colors of a chameleon.

The great Middle States will form the pivot on which the money question is likely to swing in this campaign. They are important, and in them there should be no thought of compromise on the most important issue of the campaign. Yet all through them the Republicans have subordinated the financial issue and have taken up McKinley on a dozen different grounds outside of the money question.

The hysteria here has had full swing. First the belief that the pivotal West should have a candidate, second the idea that McKinley could win, third the fact that he embodies the Republican tariff idea, and many other reasons have sufficed. On the money question some leaders claim McKinley is for gold, others claim he is in favor of an enlarged use of silver, while still others claim he would not veto any tariff bill sent to him from Congress, platform or no platform. The general opinion, however, seems to be that he will not obtrude his own financial opinions, but will be willing to let the National Convention think for him.

It is peculiar, too, that his personality has been taken as a strong point in his favor. Any one of the other Republican candidates has really shown more personal character, more strength and ability. There are no shining examples on record of McKinley's private or public moral honesty or great courage, no evidences of the qualities of a great leader, and yet he has been taken up in the important States as a man of great personality.

A CONSISTENT STRADDLER.

Ohio People Have Found They Cannot Trust McKinley.

CLEVELAND, May 24.—The apparently conceded nomination of ex-Gov. McKinley is at present the cause of speculation as to his campaign and Administration. Should he be nominated, there is but little doubt that he will carry Ohio, but not by the enormous pluralities given him upon his election as Governor. There are many reasons for this.

McKinley had been gerrymandered out of Congress when he was the idol of the Republicans of the State, and sympathy caused an enormous outpouring of voters in his behalf. His career had been legislative, but he was at once given executive power. The success which marked his legislative career did not attend him during his executive career. His administration was marked by a series of unfortunate appointments and, resulting therefrom, a series of State scandals.

His use of the office of Governor as a stepping stone to the Presidency, his non-attention to duty, his long and continuous absences from the State, resulted in many disappointments and much dissatisfaction. His inability to say "no" to an applicant and his mistaken policy of giving each one to understand that he would secure the office he sought, made many enemies, and created a lack of confidence in his word. These and other reasons will decrease his plurality to a material extent.

While Ohio shouts for McKinley, it is not a hearty, sincere shout, and many States other than Ohio are reported to be more enthusiastic. His views have always been somewhat of a mystery. On no vital question, during his administration in this State, did he take a positive stand until it was manifest what the result would be. Then his attitude was such as would enable him to conciliate both sides.

The general belief in Ohio is that he is for gold. His intimacy with Sherman is thought to have resulted in his assuming such a position, although, as on all other questions, declarations can be found on both the silver and the gold side. His financial views have but small weight with the masses of the people of the State. His popularity, so far as it exists, is due solely to his attitude on the tariff. This popularity is far greater in the rural districts than in the cities. The fact that the McKinley bill became a law in the period when naturally the country reached the flood tide of prosperity has caused his name to become synonymous with regular work and high wages in the minds of many. This is particularly the case outside of the cities, where the apparent cause and effect was accepted as a fact; but in the cities, where other interests exist, the enthusiasm is not so great.

McKinley's popularity in Ohio is hard to define. His ardent supporters, other than those who have personal interests in his election, are unable to give any reason for their support except the guttering general cry of good times. His indefinite straddle on the financial question in Ohio has decreased rather than increased his popularity. Neither the radical gold men nor the radical silver men feel that they can trust him.

PREFER THE TARIFF ISSUE.

Indiana Republicans Afraid to Uphold McKinley on Financial Issue.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 24.—It is difficult to determine whether the majority of Indiana Republicans are as favorable to McKinley as the action of the late State Convention would indicate. The country at large simply knows that Indiana Republicans instructed their delegates at large to vote for McKinley, and the McKinley managers make the most of that fact.

It is not generally known, however, that, notwithstanding the influence of State Chairman Gowdy's political machine, had Gen. Harrison addressed the convention or taken the slightest part in its work, the delegates at large would have gone to St. Louis uninstructed. It is true also that when the State Convention voted on McKinley instructions, the nays were in the majority, but Col. R. W. Thompson, the presiding officer, was true to Mr. Gowdy, and ruled that the instructions had been carried.

Will McKinley carry Indiana if he is nominated? At the headquarters of the Republican State Committee the claim is made by Chairman Gowdy and Secretary Mansfield that, if nominated, he will carry Indiana by 50,000. These are the maximum figures of the men who are hired to herald abroad golden prophecies. On the other hand, the Democratic managers are strong in the belief that Indiana is naturally a Democratic State, and that next Fall she will be found in the Democratic column. There are some Republicans of prominence, notably bankers and wholesale dealers, who say McKinley will not be able to carry the State.

In discussing Major McKinley's financial views, Indiana Republicans do not give undue prominence to the Ohio platform. They rather point to the Indiana platform, which declared for the gold standard, as being the ground upon which McKinley will stand, and the belief is general among Indiana Republicans that the St. Louis Convention will declare for a gold standard. A Republican of prominence cannot be found in this State who will say that he believes McKinley favors free silver. What some of them think is another matter. At the State Committee headquarters the statement was made to the correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES that the Chairman's callers from day to day from all parts of the State discuss freely McKinley's probable stand on the money question, and the consensus of opinion among them is that he will lean toward the gold standard.

There is no doubt, however, that McKinley's strength in Indiana lies rather in his tariff views than in his financial views. He is regarded as the apostle of protection, and as the Republican voters who toil in factories and work on salaries have been taught to believe that the hard times of the past few years were due entirely to a modified tariff schedule, it is claimed by the managers that they will welcome a return to high protection. If the Republican State Committee shall have any influence in Indiana this Fall, the tariff, and not the money question, will be the issue. This arises from the fact that the people generally are afraid of McKinley's attitude on the money question, and fear that if nominated he would not receive the solid support of the business element of the party, which favors sound money. From the fact that there is so large a McKinley sentiment in the State the conclusion is drawn that his tariff views are responsible for it.

ILLINOIS REPUBLICANS FOR TARIFF.

Money and Common Sense Cut but Little Figure.

CHICAGO, May 24.—Illinois Republicans are now counting confidently on the nomination of McKinley at St. Louis, and there is every indication that if nominated he will carry this State.

The Republican State Convention instructed its delegates at large for McKinley by a decided majority, and 36 of the 48 votes from this State in the National Convention are now instructed for the Ohio man, while a few of those still uncertain will undoubtedly go with the majority. The showing of 564 certain McKinley votes out of the 918 in the St. Louis Convention has been received here with signs of popular content, and there is a tendency to accept Mark Hanna's claim of 600 for something near its face value.

There can be no doubt that Illinois is at present strongly Republican. Cleveland's plurality of 27,000 in 1892 had changed in 1894 to a Republican plurality of 133,000, as seen in the vote for State Treasurer, and the hypocritical cry of "Democratic hard times" has probably considerably increased the protection sentiment among the masses since that time.

In this State the Republicans look upon McKinley as a sound-money man. His Marquette Club speech in this city last February, in which he expatiated on "honest money and a chance to earn it by honest toil," is taken to mean a gold standard and a high tariff. His subsequent brilliant flashes of silence are looked upon as merely the politic reserve of a man who is not averse to reaching the White House by the aid of stray mistaken votes from California, Idaho, Montana, and the rest of the States that are still talking silver. If there is any stain of hypocrisy in this, the Illinois Republicans think it will all come out in the wash. In other words, they believe McKinley will stand supinely on whatever platform the convention sees fit to place him, and that will be substantially one for sound money.

McKinley's strength in Illinois is due almost solely to his tariff views. His financial conscience is a mere detail. True, he could not have gotten the indorsement of the State Convention if he had not been considered sound on the dollar question. But it is like the romantic girl's choice of a husband—money and common sense cut but little figure. The Illinois Republicans love McKinley for his protectionism—because they have felt an aching void in the pocket, which the Chicago newspapers have told them and his tariff tax would fill. Even The Tribune is now shouting for McKinley.

The Illinois Republicans know in their hearts that McKinley has not Cleveland's stubbornly honest convictions regarding the sacredness of sound currency. But they were in a any-thing-good-Lord state of mind, and this is another case of idealization. When a party once determines to worship the ideal called "protection and prosperity," nothing can hinder it. The Illinois Republicans are worshipping and trusting to luck to have the facts come somewhere near the fancy.

McKINLEY WOULD CARRY MICHIGAN.

Gold and Silver Men Both Claim He Will Favor Them.

DETROIT, May 24.—If McKinley be nominated for President, he will carry Michigan. This State began supporting Republican candidates in 1856, and has since stubbornly adhered to that policy. The same rule held with our Governors, except when Josiah W. Begole was elected on a fusion ticket in 1880. As the situation now presents itself, there are no reasonable grounds on which the Michigan Democracy can base a hope of victory next Fall.

Mark Hanna's salaried missionaries did not procure the solid McKinley delegation. It was the result of a resistless spontaneity. Mayor Pingree, in his ambition to be Governor, has an immense following in the unorganized rank and file, but many of his closest lieutenants refuse to help inflate his diminutive Reed boom.

The campaign of Congressman Corliss for Reed proved a fiasco, and Senator McMillan's mild indorsement of Allison was impotent. Gen. Alger has been a consistent McKinley man, and has so far emerged from his positive political "redirement" as to become sponsor for the orthodoxy of the candidate's financial views. The fact that he seems slated for a portfolio in McKinley's Cabinet has not dampened his ardor.

It would seem that all the embittered Republican factions of this State are united on McKinley. The old State "machine," backed by the railroads and the lumber, mining, and manufacturing barons, want high "protection," and feel sure of their man. The gold-standard people insist that McKinley is with them, while the silverites, who are largely with Pingree, declare that McKinley suits them better than any other of the aspirants, and that he will never veto any measure friendly to the silver sentiment.

The financial issue is paramount in this State, and yet the mass of the party are following the standard of the Ohio man in a sort of political ecstacy. They will take no heed of his record on the coinage question. They resent the charge that he has shown himself without administrative ability.

They turn deaf ears to the proof that he was the author of hard times, and have idealized him as the only man who can sit down in the Presidential chair and thereby secure at once to the country the highest attainable degree of prosperity. This unaccountable delusion has more to do with McKinley's strength in Michigan than have his views, or want of views, on any great public question.

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BOSSES DO NOT LIKE McKINLEY.

But Wisconsin Republicans Think He Will Restore Prosperity.

MILWAUKEE, May 24.—If Major McKinley is nominated at St. Louis he will carry Wisconsin by more than 25,000 plurality. Enthusiastic Republicans say that his majority will be 50,000 or more. Some even claim 100,000. Those who have been in the two States say that Wisconsin is more of a McKinley State than Ohio.

The sentiment here is at least more genuine. It certainly springs from the people. It is a notorious fact that few of the leading Republicans of the State wanted McKinley. Reed and Harrison had the lead, but the people upset all plans, and before the time for electing delegates arrived all the leaders were in active pursuit of the band wagon, and the most of them got there.

One of the reasons for this great popularity of the Ohio man in Wisconsin is the work he did for the party in 1894. At that time he made a tour through the State, starting at Superior and running down the centre, making thirteen speeches in one day. This trip made him many friends, who have made themselves felt this year.

Most of the Republicans of Wisconsin feel that McKinley can be trusted on finance. That he must be for a safe standard to satisfy Wisconsin Republicans goes without saying, as there is a very large German element in the State and in the party. The money plank in the Republican platform, though somewhat criticised, was intended to lean toward a single standard. The platform makers could have made their language stronger, and it would have met with more favor. But so far as Major McKinley is concerned, the Republicans, it may be said in a general way, have such confidence in him that they are perfectly satisfied to wait for a clear definition of his views, feeling confident that they will be perfectly satisfactory.

Major McKinley's strength with Wisconsin Republicans does not rest so much on his position on finance as on tariff. This is the more wonderful when it is considered that Wisconsin is an agricultural and dairy State rather than a manufacturing State. But for all that it is strongly for protection.

It is as the embodiment of the protective theory that McKinley gets his hold on the people, a hold that nothing can shake. They believe that with his nomination and election prosperity will once more return to the country.

NOT REALLY FOR McKINLEY.

The Minnesota Republicans Merely Drifted with the Current.

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 24.—The Minnesota Republicans were first for Davis, but when they discovered that the country was going for McKinley they made an enthusiastic rush for the band wagon. When the Ohio platform, the money plank of which was understood to be the handiwork of Major McKinley himself, was given to the public, Minnesota Republicans said it was dishonest and that the man who fashioned the financial plank did not deserve to be elected President of a great nation.

The drift of public sentiment to the man, rather than his judgment, kept on, however, and the North Star Republican shut up like a jackknife and accepted the Buckeye Napoleon without another word. The State Convention though, while indorsing McKinley with great enthusiasm, adopted a platform which declared in terms not to be misunderstood for the single gold standard. It may be truthfully said that Minnesota Republicans have been carried away by the McKinley hurrah without really being for McKinley at all. Of the eighteen delegates from this State—tied though they are to McKinley by resolution—eight are for Davis, and six of these would prefer to see Reed nominated for President, because they believe him sounder on the money question and more to their liking on the tariff.

Minnesota is not now and never has been for a high protective tariff. In the last ten years several leading Republicans have declared for free trade, and it was no longer ago than 1892 that one district Republican Congressional Convention repudiated the National platform and put its candidate on a tariff-for-revenue platform. Just at this time, however, low-tariff Republicans are keeping quiet, because of the unpopularity of their sentiments among the McKinleyites.

Minnesota gave Harrison a plurality of 22,000 in 1892. Since that time there has been no real test of the strength of the parties in the State. The election of 1894 was very strongly Republican, but largely to prevent the election of a Populist Governor. This Fall both the Populists and Democrats will put Electoral tickets in the field, and there is slight prospect indeed of anything happening to prevent the Republicans from securing the Electoral vote of this State.

The strongest sentiment for McKinley in this section is found among the laboring classes, many of whom have been out of work much of the time during the past two or three years. They reason that possibly McKinley and high tariff will give them work again. At any rate they are willing to vote for a change and take the risk as to what it will bring about.

There is a great deal of free silver sentiment in all parties in Minnesota, especially in the Southwest, where Frank A. Day, the Republican Lieutenant Governor, is trying to educate the people to the belief that the salvation of the country and the trade of China and Japan can be secured only by the unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1.

RELY ON CONGRESS.

Iowa Republicans Have Little Confidence in McKinley.

DES MOINES, May 24.—While McKinley is not strong with the politicians of Iowa, he is unquestionably very strong with the common people. He is looked upon here as the representative of good times and prosperity, and the Republicans have a blind, unreasoning confidence that his election to the Presidency means the return of prosperity.

Iowa was always a strong protection State and has rarely turned aside from its support of that policy. A great many Republicans revolted in 1890 and voted to disapprove the McKinley tariff, sending five Democratic Congressmen out of eleven, a greater proportion of Democrats than had ever before been sent from Iowa. Now the whole eleven are Republicans.

The Republicans who voted against the McKinley tariff in 1890 think they made a mistake, and now they want to go just as far the other way. McKinley has made several trips across the State within two or three years, and the reception given him everywhere showed him to be very popular. There is no doubt that he will carry Iowa if nominated. If it were not for Allison, Iowa would be for him first choice.

There is much doubt as to McKinley's financial views. This is his weakest point. That he has not taken the positive stand he should have taken is the general opinion. The Republicans of this State are overwhelmingly in favor of sound money. They believe, however, in the use of silver as money, at least the product of the American mines as far as possible without impairing the value of the dollar.

They are inclined to think, however, that if McKinley is elected he will be guided by his friends who oppose free silver. They are confident he would never allow the country to go to a silver basis.

They base their confidence in the safety of the currency more on the House of Representatives than anything else. Leading Republicans think that McKinley is lacking in courage on the money question, but because of this they think he will not dare help the silverites. Their only apprehension is what he would do in case the silver people should carry both houses. They think Allison or Harrison would veto a silver bill. That is the reason, apart from State pride, they are so devoted to Allison and have expected he would have Eastern support.

WANT TO CARRY MISSOURI.

Republicans Willing to Sacrifice National Finances to Do So.

ST. LOUIS, May 24.—The Republicans of Missouri really think they have a first-class fighting chance in the State at the coming election. Of course the Democrats do not concede this, and simply laugh at the claims of the Republicans. A careful survey of the situation, however, brings the conclusion that the Democratic organization gives the Republicans good foundation for confidence.

The process of organizing and building up Republicanism in Missouri has been carried on systematically and earnestly for many years, in the face of opposition and a series of defeats that would have discouraged most men. Now the men who have been leading believe they are about to be rewarded. It is considered certain that McKinley will be the nominee, and, to put it conservatively, Republican leaders hope he will carry Missouri.

The prevalent belief among Missouri Republicans is that McKinley is a sound-money man. It is thought that, at heart, he is for gold, but that he is politician enough to see the necessity for granting some concessions to that large element in the party known to be favorable to silver, and that, if he is allowed a voice in making the party's platform, there will be some sort of compromise. The St. Louis Globe-Democrat, the recognized organ of stalwart Republicanism, has urged an unequivocal declaration for a single gold standard. The platform of the State Convention that named the National delegation contained such a declaration, and it was framed by men believed to be in touch with Mr. McKinley.

This warrants the declaration by many prominent Republicans in Missouri that the National Convention will declare for gold, and that McKinley will place himself squarely on the platform, even at the sacrifice of his own ideas as to the course that would be most politic and judicious.

A regard for truth compels the statement that McKinley's strength among the Republicans in Missouri is due solely to the fact that he is believed to be a winner. Missouri Republicans believe that McKinley's strength throughout the country is due to his tariff views, primarily; but they also believe that his tariff views would hurt the cause of the party in this State if made the leading issue in the preliminary work of the campaign. The situation in Missouri is simply this: The Republicans think McKinley is the party's choice—the logical candidate—and they are for him, as they would be for anybody who can win, regardless of tariff views or ideas on the money question.

They are for any man who will give them a show of carrying Missouri. The party in Missouri is so hungry for victory in the State that the Republicans are almost willing to sacrifice National affairs, if such sacrifice would give them control. They want to win, and are willing to accept the leadership of "any old man," fight under "any old banner," for almost "any old principles," that will bring them local victory.

SILVER AND GOLD MEN AGREE.

Either Faction in North Dakota Would Have Favored McKinley.

FARGO, N. D., May 24.—The North Dakota Republican Convention adopted strong anti-free silver resolutions by acclamation. Still there are many free-silver Republicans in the State, and some of them have been feeling very angry since the convention. The Democratic State Convention meets next month, and from present indications the silver men will control it. It is quite possible that the sound-money men will bolt if that is the case.

If the free-silver Democrats and the Populists should fuse, as it is almost certain that they will, North Dakota could not be safely counted for the Republicans this Fall—that is, if McKinley is nominated on an anti-free silver platform.

The Democrats fused with the Populists four years ago and secured two of the three Electors, and would have had the third if the National election had been close enough to make it worth while contesting some Indian precincts. This year, if the issue is clear cut on the silver question, North Dakota would probably go for free silver, because the sound-money vote would be split between Republicans and Democrats, while the Populists would draw strength from both.

The silver Democrats would be more likely to vote the Populist ticket than the sound-money Democrats would be to vote for McKinley, because in the latter case their tariff views would be an obstacle. Strictly speaking, what is called the free-silver element in this State would be more correctly described as the greenback element—that is, they do not care particularly for free silver as such, but they feel that this section has not enough money in circulation.

McKinley's popularity among the Republicans in the State, about which there can be no question, does not depend on his views on the money question, for the reason that the average Republican does not know what they are, or even what they have been. The delegates elected at the Republican Convention would have been instructed for McKinley if the silver men had been in full control.

The mass of the party are for him because they believe that in some unexplained way his election would bring better times and put more money in circulation. They recollect that times were good and money was comparatively plentiful in 1890 and 1891, and they hope that if he is elected the same conditions will result.

BELIEVE HE IS FOR GOLD.

South Dakota Republicans Support McKinley for that Reason.

YANKTON, S. D., May 24.—If McKinley is nominated he will carry South Dakota and afford aid to the State ticket. The Republican State Convention instructed for McKinley in the belief that he was opposed to free silver. The convention would not have indorsed him had it supposed otherwise.

The Minneapolis National platform on the financial question, which was adopted by the Republicans of this State, is regarded as a straddle on the silver question, and is objectionable for this reason. The National delegates from this State, with the exception of Senator Pettigrew, are considering a proposed financial plank for the National platform, as follows:

We are in favor of the purchase of all gold and silver bullion which may be offered to the Government of the United States, at its market value, against which certificates shall be issued, redeemable at the option of the Government in gold or silver bullion at its market value; and that the coinage

Notwithstanding the State Convention instructed for the gold standard, and seven of the eight delegates will so vote, Mr. Pettigrew, the eighth delegate, writes thus:

I agreed to the platform because it was as near free silver as I could get the gold-bug crowd to swallow. I never agreed to work for the so-called "sound money"—thieves' money—and I never will work for it. I am for free silver, and at St. Louis I am free to support a plank which a free-silver Republican can support.

How far Senator Pettigrew will carry his campaign for free silver is not known.

CLAIMED BY BOTH SIDES.

Nebraska Republicans Do Not Agree on McKinley's Financial Views.

LINCOLN, Neb., May 24.—It has been claimed that nine-tenths of the Republicans of Nebraska are for McKinley for President, and the claim is probably not excessive. Ex-Senator Manderson, though very strong in his party, learned this to his sorrow when he made a bid for support early in the canvass.

Personal popularity is largely responsible for the sentiment in this State. Major McKinley has some lifelong friends both in Lincoln and Omaha, and on two occasions when the local ticket was in danger he was the only one of nearly a score of leading Eastern Republicans who responded to an appeal to address the voters in the doubtful districts. Added to this is the fact that a large number of Nebraska voters were once residents of Ohio, and State pride is strong.

If nominated at St. Louis, McKinley will carry the State by not less than 18,000 plurality, in the absence of fusion on the National ticket, which is improbable. This is a conservative estimate. Too enthusiastic McKinley boomers insist that he is as good as nominated now and that Nebraska will roll up a plurality for him of 40,000, but few believe it.

McKinley's position, or lack of position, on the currency question, singularly enough, has seemed to strengthen him in the State. The majority of the Republicans look upon him as a sound-money or gold-standard man, conservative and safe, with a record on the question that cannot be successfully assailed, while the free-silver Republicans point to him as the only candidate who more nearly represents their ideas than any of the others. The fight in the ranks on the financial question is not bitter, however, and the most generally accepted belief of men of all political leanings is that the ex-Governor favors the gold standard, while refusing to commit himself in advance.

It is not to his supposed financial views that his strength is due, but almost wholly to his pronounced attitude, past and present, on the tariff question. Nebraska is a protection State, at least the Republican Party of the State has committed itself to the doctrine that duties on imports of every variety cannot be put too high. McKinley's name being so closely linked with the theory of protection, he is regarded as head and shoulders above all others in exploiting that doctrine.

Summed up from a Republican standpoint, the sentiment for McKinley in Nebraska is overwhelming. Personally popular, his political theories more nearly meet the requirements of the party than any other candidate, and the votes to declare his nomination and election are but the stepping stones to National honor and National prosperity.

McKINLEY'S SILVER ASSURANCES.

The Message He Gave to a Kansas Free-Silver Committee.

TOPEKA, Kan., May 24.—There are thousands of Republicans in Kansas who believe the nomination of William McKinley for President is the only hope of keeping Kansas in the Republican column. He is the idol of the Kansas Republicans. Why he should be is something that no one has tried to explain. There is no explanation for it other than the fact that the Republicans of this State are hero worshippers. Blaine was their idol when living, as were Grant and Garfield.

McKinley came to Leavenworth in 1892 and made a speech. Thousands went to hear him. In 1894 he made a tour of the State, traveling 400 miles within its boundaries, and making short speeches from the platform of his private car at forty places. It is estimated that 75,000 voters heard him. When in 1895 he came to the Soldiers' Chautauqua, and talked to the old soldiers, another throng greeted him. These trips gave McKinley a decided advantage over Allison, Reed, and other candidates who have not toured the West.

A majority of the voters of Kansas is for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. Fully 70 per cent of Republicans are for free silver, and, although McKinley, in all his speeches in Kansas, refused to discuss the financial question, except as it related to the tariff, the silver men say that they are satisfied with McKinley, that his sympathies are with them, although he dares not say so, because of the effect it would have on the single-gold-standard Republicans of the East. Many silver Republicans will admit that the platform is liable to be built on the gold-standard idea, but even if that is done they say that they can trust McKinley to stand with the West on this question. Therefore, they argue that McKinley, with his great popularity in the West, and being the champion of protection, can most effectually sidetrack the money question for that of tariff, and thus hold the Republicans together. Prominent free-silver Republicans from Kansas have recently visited McKinley at his home, in Canton, and they bring back assurances that he is all right and will be all right on the silver question, though, to hold Eastern States, he may have to stand upon a gold-standard platform.

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

Support Based on McKinley's Prospects of Success, Not on Protection or Finance.

Southern Republicans have not been taken seriously since reconstruction days. They have been considered political outcasts, the butt of campaign jokes. The overwhelming majority of them have been negroes, led by a few white men who were willing to brave social outlawry for the advantages of leadership.

Denied offices in their States and having little or no voice in local government, these men have always welcomed a National campaign, for in the Republican Conventions, where they have been potent factors, balm has been applied to their wounded spirits. They have generally had a controlling voice in the convention, to the infinite disgust of Republicans from Northern and Western States where Republican majorities were not lost in the dim mazes of tradition.

Southern Republican delegates have been notoriously deficient in stability. Their guiding principles have been self-preservation and self-aggrandizement. Often they have been influenced by money and promises of offices. Their chief concern has always been, not to force their own ideas on the convention, but to feel the popular pulse and then advocate such principles and men as were likely to be successful. These facts will explain their present attitude.

The situation has been complicated by the events of the last six years. The rapid growth of the Populist Party in all Southern States and the consequent division of the white element has offered the Republicans some hope in fusion, while the importance of the financial issue and the chance that the Democratic Party will make a grave mistake in the Chicago Convention have also offered hope in some of the border States.

Kentucky and Tennessee are threatened by the financial issue, no matter what action may be taken by the Democrats; North and South Carolina are expected to go with the silver tide; West Virginia is threatened by silver and tariff, while Maryland can be held only with a sound-money declaration by the Democratic Convention.

Republicans in the South have generally taken a position in favor of sound money, because that seemed most likely to win. In every State McKinley delegations have been elected, some regular and some irregular, but all holding to him because he was in the lead. His further successes have also brought over many of those elected in the interest of his rivals. In all the conventions there was little evidence of any adherence to principle. As to McKinley's financial views, the Southern men know nothing—like the rest of the people, they simply guess.

STRENGTH LIES IN THE TARIFF.

Finance Cuts Little Figure with the Maryland Republicans.

BALTIMORE, May 24.—In every one of the Republican conventions held in Maryland to elect delegates to St. Louis, efforts to pass McKinley resolutions failed, and yet it is quite certain that the Ohio candidate will get at least fourteen of the sixteen votes.

At the outset the politicians were against McKinley, and the leading Republican business men objected to him on account of the uncertainty of his financial views. But they failed to stem the tide from the workingmen and the farmers. A leader said yesterday to the correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES:

"The Republican masses have got the idea that McKinley means better times and higher wages, and the farmers and small storekeepers join with special earnestness in this view. The consequence is that the McKinley sentiment has swept everything before it. They believe that he will be all right on the money question, but the thing that they are for mainly is protection, although there are thousands of Republicans who want the tariff let alone."

There are local conditions that may give the Electoral vote of the State to McKinley if he is nominated. There is an entirely new registration this year, and the Democrats, after their crushing defeat of last Fall, are discouraged, disorganized, and without money. Senator Gorman holds on to the organization, and declines to make terms with the independents.

The probability is that the Democrats will not get their vote registered, and the general policy of the regulars will be to lay off this year and save themselves for the State fight next year, when the Legislature to be elected will choose a successor to Gorman. With a full Republican registration and the election machinery in Republican control, it is quite probable that the Republicans will carry the State for their ticket.

Maryland is a sound-money State, but this year it is in an abnormal political condition.

WILL STAND ON THE PLATFORM.

Virginia Republicans Believe McKinley Will Be Guided by the Party.

RICHMOND, Va., May 24.—Ex-Congressman Waddill and Gen. Edgar Allan, who are regarded as the McKinley managers in this State, regard their candidate as a sound-money man. These and other prominent Republican leaders in Virginia believe he will be nominated on a strong sound-money platform and will cheerfully accept that declaration of principles.

The Virginia Democrats are widely separated on financial issues and money. Most influential business men of that party in this State have expressed an unwillingness to participate in the primary elections for delegates to the State Convention. They are not willing, they declare, to be bound to support the nominee of the Chicago Convention if he shall be a free-silver man. Some of the silver men, on the other hand, are not disposed to pledge their support to a sound-money nominee for President. The latter faction, however, is not so pronounced in its opposition to pledging party fealty as the sound-money Democrats.

The result of this variance promises to bring about serious disaffections in the Virginia Democracy in the coming campaign. Under these circumstances the prospects of the Republicans carrying the State are more encouraging than in any Presidential contest since 1880. It is noticeable that some sound-money Democrats are now vigorously appealing to partisan followers to abide the result of the Chicago Convention, regardless of its choice of a nominee. The Virginia Democrats have a record for loyalty and conservatism, and, unless that National Convention shall declare in the most emphatic terms for free silver, it is safe to assume that, as usual, the party will win.

A considerable number of Democrats here favor protection. The Republicans have already made gains among the voters of the Southwest, where many new industrial enterprises are languishing from some cause. The people of that section attribute this to the present tariff laws, and are inclined to favor an increase of the schedule on many articles in which they are interested. McKinley's financial views probably cut but little figure among the Virginia Republicans. The bulk of the party is composed of negroes, who know nothing and care less about economic questions. The gains which the Republicans are quite sure to make in this State, however, probably will not be due to any Republican views, but to the attitude of the Democratic National Convention.

Should the convention declare for free silver, hundreds, if not thousands, of sound-money Democrats will stay away from the polls and let the result take care of itself. On the other hand, if the convention nominates a gold-standard candidate, it is likely that very many of the free-silver voters will not turn out on the day of election to help elect him.

It is the general belief here among the most conservative and best informed Democratic leaders that there will be a split in the Democratic National Convention. It is insisted by these gentlemen that the factions are too widely at variance on financial issues to reach a compromise in adopting a platform or in the choice of a candidate.

FINANCIAL ISSUE IS IMPORTANT.

Likely to Determine the Result in West Virginia.

WHEELING, West Va., May 24.—Whether McKinley can carry West Virginia depends upon a number of contingencies, and a wholly satisfactory estimate cannot be made until after the National Conventions have been held.

Should the Republican Convention take strong ground against silver, with McKinley as the nominee, and the Democratic Convention favor silver, McKinley would probably fail, for, while the influential sentiment of West Virginia Republicans is against silver, there is a strong, though quiet, sentiment in the party favorable to the white metal.

If, however, the Republican Convention should take its cue from McKinley's silence in money, and "straddle" the silver isue, his chances in this State would be improved; while, should the Democracy split on silver, as appears probable, McKinley would probably succeed in West Virginia, whatever the Republican platform might be. To continue suppositions, any one of which may become a certainty, should both parties adopt a reasonably sound financial plank, McKinley would probably carry the State, for numerous silver Democrats would drift into the Populist or some other party. While, if both parties should lean toward silver, the victory would probably be with the Democratic nominee.

Leaving the financial question out of the problem, McKinley would probably have a better chance of carrying the State than any Democratic candidate now in sight, both because of his personal poularity, particularly in those counties bordering on the Ohio, and because the Republicans are probably in a slight majority. Taking all these considerations as a whole, the chances are, perhaps, in McKinley's favor.

West Virginia Republicans are very uncertain as to McKinley's financial views, but are disposed to agree that, whatever they are, they are all right. Perhaps a majority put him down as sound on the money question, and against free silver, and ascribe his silence to motives of policy.

His strength is most decidedly due to his tariff views, particularly in the populous manufacturing, mining, and lumbering counties. It is McKinley, the apostle of protection, who is worshipped by West Virginia Republicans. Much of his strength, however, is artificial, worked up during the past three or four years by the artful manipulations of party leaders, who expect to profit personally by his nomination and election. This small coterie is in a position to make much noise, and its efforts, added to the natural disposition of many to favor the Ohio man, make up the sum total of the McKinley boom.

There was a time when the same amount of effort on behalf of Mr. Reed would have at least divided the State delegation, and even Gen. Harrison, had he been in the field, might have obtained a delegate or two by hard work, but the energy was practically all on the McKinley side, and the result is a solid delegation in his favor.

THINK HE WOULD FAVOR SILVER.

Kentucky Republicans Divided as to McKinley's Financial Views.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 24.—If any Republican can carry Kentucky in the Presidential election this Fall, William McKinley can do so, despite the existence of a so-called favorite son in Gov. W. O. Bradley, who is an acknowledged candidate for something before the St. Louis Convention.

McKinley's position on the money question is believed by Kentucky Republicans to be sound, but his strength with his party lies in his tariff ideas and his personality. Kentucky is the home of the tariff-reform idea, but this is not exactly popular with the Republicans. There are not many industries in Kentucky to be affected by the tariff, but protection has long been a tenet of the party, and the idea remains firmly fixed.

Kentucky Republicans are not more united on the money question than the Democrats. The State Convention adopted a platform declaring against free silver, but there was a murmur of dissent which will find expression at the polls. While the impression is general that McKinley is sound on finances, still the silver men figure that his record shows him not a bitter enemy of silver, and have a belief that he will give the white metal a chance, no matter what the National platform may be.

It is doubtful if any Republican can carry the State this year. Gov. W. O. Bradley, the best-known Republican in it, was elected last year by a plurality of only 8,912. The Democratic candidate, Wat Hardin, had bolted the platform of his party, and was handicapped by the fact that he had been a continuous office holder and was a leading spirit in the so-called "State House ring."

Many Democrats did not vote at all, and many others voted for Bradley to secure a "change." Bradley's administration has not strengthened his party. McKinley may unite the Republicans. The State is close, and the election will be close.

The Republican Convention at St. Louis will have sixteen Bradley delegates and ten McKinley delegates from Kentucky. This shows the trend of sentiment in the State.

BELIEVE HE IS FOR SILVER.

McKinley Cannot Carry North Carolina Under Any Circumstances.

RALEIGH, N. C., May 24.—Mr. McKinley cannot carry North Carolina this year. No Republican candidate depending entirely on the votes of his party can do so.

The largest vote ever polled by the Republican Party in this State was 134,000 in 1888 for Harrison, and the Democratic vote that year was 147,000. The Republican vote was reduced to 100,000 in 1890. In the last National campaign all Federal offices were in the hands of Republicans, and pressure from Washington on these officials compelled them to give money to the canvass and to work for the Republican candidates. With all this effort Mr. Harrison only polled 100,000 votes. Weaver's vote was 47,000 and Cleveland's 132,000.

The combined Republican and Populist vote in 1894 was 142,000 and the Democratic vote was 121,000. This shows a loss of 11,000 for the Democrats on the vote of 1892, and 5,000 less than the combined Republican and Populist vote of 1892.

Admitting that the new election law will add 20,000 Republican votes, making a total of 154,000 votes, on the basis of 1888, it must be remembered that many negroes left the State in 1889. At the town of Selma alone 20,000 emigration tickets were sold, and probably as many more throughout the State. Of the number that emigrated fully 10,000 were voters.

In all counties where the negro vote is large nearly all the white Republicans joined the Populist Party. There must have been 20,000 of these. This would bring down the Republican vote to 124,000. Now, to take 26,000 from the Democratic vote of 147,000 would give 121,000, the Democratic vote of 1894, which discloses the fact that at least 21,000 Republicans voted the Populist ticket in 1894, which would leave the net straight Republican vote 103,000.

Gov. McKinley, on a single gold-standard platform, cannot poll more than three-fourths of this vote, but if the Democratic candidate should be placed on a free-silver platform, there are at least 25,000 sound-money-protection Democrats who would make up this loss. Should the free-silver Republicans bolt the National Republican Convention, the Democratic National Convention adopt the single gold standard, the free-silver Democrats bolt, and the Populists and all other free silverites join forces at St. Louis July 22 and nominate candidates for President and Vice President, McKinley's strength in this State would not exceed 75,000 votes.

Judging McKinley by his vote in 1887 for the Bland-Allison act, and in 1890 for the Sherman act, the Republicans of this State are perfectly satisfied with his record on silver, because they believe he is in favor of free coinage.

Gov. McKinley's strength in this State is due alike to his views on the tariff and silver, although he is much better known by his Tariff bill.

No well-informed Republican expects a straight Republican ticket this year in this State to be elected without the aid of the Populist vote, and of course no Populist is expected to vote for the Republican candidate for President.

Up to this date the Republicans and Populists have failed to agree on any plan of co-operation, as in 1894. Whether they will be able to agree on a plan later will depend largely on the National situation as developed by the several National Conventions, including the silver convention of July 22 next; but it is certain that any fusion between the Republicans and the Populists will not embrace the Electoral ticket.

FAVOR THE WINNING CANDIDATE.

South Carolina Republicans Care Little for Financial Views.

COLUMBIA, S. C., May 24.—Even if the Republicans of South Carolina were united, they could not carry the State this year. The bulk of the party is composed of negroes, a majority of whom cannot get registration certificates because of the property and educational tests. No Republican candidate could carry the State, for the white people are uncompromising free-silver Democrats.

The two Republican factions in the State favor McKinley, not because of his tariff or financial views or opinion on any question of public policy, but because he appears to be the winning man. The party has had no public State offices since 1876, and the leaders only hope is in Federal offices. Hence South Carolina Republicans are for the winning man, no matter what his ideas may be or on what platform he runs.

The leaders, when asked why they favored McKinley, replied only that he was "the people's candidate." What they really think of his views may be guessed from the financial planks of the two factions. In indorsing the McKinley the Webster, or old-line, Republicans said: "We honor him as the defender of a sound system of finance."

The Brayton faction, or Lily Whites, indorsed all the candidates, but the delegates will vote for McKinley if seated. Their financial plank is as follows:

We are in favor of maintaining the present monetary standard until some satisfactory ratio between the hard-money metals shall have been reached by international agreement, such an agreement with the leading commercial nations as will keep it so. In this way alone can we have real bimetallism.

The two conventions, therefore, took practically the same view of his attitude.

BECAUSE HE WILL WIN.

Why Tennessee Republicans Are Enthusiastic for McKinley.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 24.—The action of the Democratic Convention at Chicago will play an important part in McKinley's chances of carrying this State. It is not believed here that any large element of free-silver Democrats in Tennessee will decline to support the National platform in the event of its being for sound money. But it is probable that enough sound-money Democrats would vote for the Republican candidate, on an avowed sound-money platform, in preference to a free-silver platform by their own party, to render the Electoral vote Republican.

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The sound-money wing of the Democracy took no part in the recent State Convention. Only one delegation of that wing sought representation, and that delegation was disqualified by a change of the basis of representation. This holding aloof was because of the fact that it was apparent that the free-silver men would, in any event, control the convention, and, furthermore, that they would indorse the counting in of Gov. Turney, in the contest against H. Clay Evans, (Rep.,) who was elected Governor of Tennessee on the face of the returns in the last election.

The result of that election clearly showed that the Democratic "machine" has greatly reduced the Democratic majority in the State, and, as the same machine is the main reliance of the party in the coming campaign, it will be seen that the majority, at best, is too small to admit of much disaffection. That there will be more or less disaffection among the gold men against a free-silver platform is beyond controversy. The Democratic nominee for Governor—Robert L. Taylor—will be supported by sound-money men sufficiently to render his election tolerably certain, but he will lend no strength to the National ticket. In the event, therefore, of a free-silver platform at Chicago, the Republican nominee for President will have a good chance to carry this State.

The Republicans of Tennessee are undoubtedly for the gold standard, as expressed in the platform adopted by the recent State Convention, which not only declared for gold in specific terms, but denounced free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1. They are also overwhelmingly for McKinley. It is an unavoidable conclusion that they believe McKinley is in favor of the gold standard.

The question of his financial views has caused but little thought among the Republicans of the State. The party rulers are for him, and their assurances that he is for sound money have been accepted without challenge. His strength is largely due to the tariff. His position on the tariff is known. His position on finance is assumed to be satisfactory. But, more than all else, his popularity with Tennessee Republicans is due to the fact that the drift is all his way, and Tennessee Republicans believe he can lead the party to victory. It is further believed that he would not be averse to tendering a portfolio to H. Clay Evans, who is the idol of the Republican Party in Tennessee.

CARE LITTLE FOR HIS VIEWS.

McKinley's Strength in Georgia Comes from the Machine.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 24.—There is no hope for the Republican Presidential candidate in Georgia, whoever he may be or on whatever platform he may stand. The Republican Party has made slight gains in the State in recent years, but such voters as have been weaned from the Democracy as a rule have gone to the Populists, and it still consists almost entirely of the negro vote, under the control of a few white leaders. Racial prejudice and the old-time aversion to the very name of Republican would make it out of the question for any candidate of that party to carry the State until conditions very greatly change.

The mass of Republican voters in the State being ignorant negroes, the party knows little and cares less concerning McKinley's views on National questions. It is probable, however, that most of the intelligent white and black Republicans consider him a gold man.

McKinley's strength as a Presidential candidate in Georgia probably lies chiefly in the fact that Col. A. E. Buck, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, has favored him and has used the State machine in his interest. Such real strength as is based on the personal convictions of voters is certainly much more largely due to his tariff record than to his currency views.

THEY ARE WILLING TO STRADDLE.

Florida Republicans Indorse McKinley's Lack of Financial Views.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., May 24.—Dennis Eagan, once Chairman of the State Central Republican Committee, the most influential Republican politician in Florida, and the leader of the delegation to St. Louis, said to the correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES to-day:

"McKinley's nomination would be the very strongest that could be made for the Republicans of Florida. He would secure the enthusiastic support of his own party and draw from the Democrats, as there are many in Florida who are opposed to the free-coinage tendency of their own party, and are in favor of the policy of protection.

"The result here will be one of count, not of votes. If a fair election and honest count could be had, there would be no doubt that McKinley would carry the State, but in view of the past this can be hardly expected, and the State will be counted for the Democratic nominees. McKinley's candidacy, however, will remove much of the bitterness usual in such campaigns, and give Republicans a chance of electing one Congressman and several members to the State Legislature.

"Republicans of the State are in accord with the financial views of McKinley, as expressed in his speeches, and believe in having every dollar the equal of every other, so that we may have the same money for the laborer as for the capitalist. They believe that he should not anticipate or forestall the action of the National Convention on this or any other question. The convention should make its platform without regard to the personnel of the candidates. It is safe to say that the Republican who accepts the nomination will faithfully carry out the platform on which he was elected.

"McKinley's strength is largely due to his tariff views and to the confidence the people have in him as a man. He is nearer to, and has more in common with, the people than any other public man in this or any other country."

The election this Fall will be under a law patterned after the Australian ballot law. An advantage, however, is reserved to the party in control of the machinery, but not as great as that under the old eight-box ballot law, which shut the Republicans of Florida out of even so much as a member of the Legislature for many years. This new law will enable the Republicans to show up stronger in Florida than at any time since 1876, and there is a chance for the election of a Congressman from one of the two districts in the State. This district has always been close.

The Lily White faction, which antagonized Mr. Eagan at the State Convention, and bolted that convention, has recently turned over to McKinley. At first they were for Allison, Morton, or anybody to beat McKinley, but now, seeing that McKinley's nomination was almost inevitable, they are among the loudest shouters for him.

ON PERSONALITY AND PROTECTION.

Finance Not Very Important in the Eyes of Alabama Republicans.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., May 24.—Although the Democrats of Alabama have some apprehension for the success of the State ticket Aug. 3, there is no reason to doubt that this State will cast her usual vote for the Democratic nominee for President.

McKinley, as the Republican nominee, would poll more votes than any other Republican could. According to the conception of the Democrats and Republicans of Alabama, he stands for sound money and protection. The protectionists of the mineral belt would support him with more fervor than any other Republican. He is personally popular, and has the reputation of being a man of integrity.

His only chance to carry Alabama is a split Democratic National Convention, with a consequent obliteration of party ties. In that event there would be a possibility that the sound-money sentiment of all sides would support him. In no other contingency can he carry this State. The last State election gave the Democratic nominee for Governor but 15,000 majority, while the last Democratic Presidential majority was over 50,000. Democrats, while divided on the money question, are a unit in this State when it comes to the National campaign.

The Republicans of Alabama have not doubted for a moment that McKinley is for sound money. In the Republican split in this State between Reed, Morton, Allison, and Quay leaders on the one side, and the McKinleyites on the other, the former relegated the money question to the National Convention, while the latter declared unequivocally for an honest dollar and against free silver in so many words.

McKinley's party adversaries have never had the temerity to state to their following that McKinley was for anything else but sound money. In fact, all Alabamians think McKinley is for sound money, and would be emphatic in that regard but for party policy.

However, McKinley's strength in this State has been due to his personality, his supposed magnetism, and his tariff views more than to his financial views. Republicans seem to take it for granted that their party is all right on finance, whoever be the nominee. But to the average Alabama Republican McKinley stands upon protection, and impersonates Republicanism, pure and simple.

The Reed and other anti-McKinley men have been contaminated in Alabama by close communion with Populites, but the McKinley faction has stood upon the plane of McKinley and protection, with confidence in the soundness of McKinley's money views, and have won on that issue.

BECAUSE McKINLEY IS AHEAD.

Secret of the Support Given by Mississippi Republicans.

JACKSON, Miss., May 24.—If McKinley is nominated, he will not carry this State. No Republican, on any issue, can carry Mississippi, so long as the generation lives that passed through the reconstruction era. McKinley will perhaps poll as many votes as almost any other Republican, but at most the Republican vote cannot exceed a few thousand.

Under the operation of the new Constitution, not over 10,000 negroes can vote, and it can safely be asserted that there are not over 2,000 white Republicans in the State. The total white registered vote now does not exceed 80,000.

Two Republican conventions were held in this State, and double delegations will demand seats at the St. Louis Convention. The delegation headed by James Hill is for McKinley. The delegation headed by John R. Lynch is now said to be for McKinley, too, though it was supposed to be for the "combine" when its convention was held. Hill's delegation claims to be regular, and it is thought it will be seated.

The Republican leaders in this State, without exception, claim to be for sound money and protection. While McKinley's great prominence comes from the fact that he is regarded as the National leader of his party on the tariff issue, the Republicans resent the charge that he is not sound on the money question. They all claim to stand with John Sherman on finance.

The Republican Party of Mississippi is now composed almost entirely of "leaders," who are always active in Presidential years. McKinley has been supported because he seemed most likely to win.

The Populists claim, and many free-silver Democrats join with them in the assertion, that if the National Democratic Convention should nominate a gold-standard candidate the Populists would carry the State. The minority of Democrats, the sound-money men, will probably vote their party ticket, no matter what action may be taken by the National Convention.

WANT PROTECTION FOR SUGAR.

Financial Issue Cuts Little Figure with Louisiana Republicans.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 24.—Now that the State fight is over and Gov. Foster is seated, both parties are preparing for the Presidential campaign. The Republicans have a vast amount of material to utilize for campaign speeches. They have also seen the beneficent results of combination and harmony, and will endeavor to repeat in the Fall the fusion of sugar Republicans, old-line Republicans and Populists. There is one other source of material for the campaign, and that is the undoubtedly deep-seated and intense ill feeling of a large portion of the Democrats, who are apt to act as independently in the next campaign as they did in the last.

McKinley is very popular in Louisiana. Thousands of the natty buttons bearing his portrait are worn by people who heretofore were stalwart Democrats. He is looked upon as a personal friend of Louisiana, owing to the interest he evinced in the sugar bounty, and the masses believe that sugar would be better treated if he were President. In addition to that, the people know him personally. He delivered an oration here in the Fall of 1894, followed by a reception to the public, which was so demonstrative that the Major declared he felt for a while as if he would be crushed by the people who clamored to shake his hand. He said it was the most enthusiastic reception he had ever met.

His chances of carrying the State in the Fall are contingent. In the first place, the entire election machinery is in Democratic hands. In the second, it is doubtful if the Republicans, who managed to get the Populists to rally so enthusiastically about Pharr, can make them support the Ohio man. The Populists in Louisiana usually act with the two National parties in National elections and do not throw away their votes for a Populist Presidential candidate. But the belief here is very strong that Major McKinley is a gold man and that the Republican Party will declare emphatically for gold. If that transpires, there will be no chance of holding the Populists of North Louisiana in line for him.

It is quite possible that McKinley, if nominated, will carry New-Orleans and all South Louisiana, and that he will get considerable strength from the Florida parishes. But the same parishes which returned such tremendous majorities for Gov. Foster in last month's campaign will repeat the performance for the Democratic candidate, no matter who he may be.

At present the Republicans are taking vastly more interest in the Presidential campaign than are the Democrats, doubtless because of the non-appearance of a prominent candidate for the Democratic nomination. The fact that the Republicans will surely carry the Second and Third Congressional Districts and will have a more than even chance in the Sixth, while the Populists will carry the Fifth, leads to the Democratic apathy. The Republicans believe that by trading support with the Populists for Congressmen, they will oppose a better front to the Democratic ranks, and will even succeed in securing a considerable vote for the Republican President.

The Democratic Party in Louisiana is now suffering woefully from a lack of efficient leadership. Blunders interminable have been made for the past two years, but the State Central Committee has just been reorganized, new men are in control, and better work may be anticipated.

There is little or no division in the Republican ranks on the money question. The city element and the sugar planters now dominate the party, and they are solely for good money. A number of them have expressed themselves in interviews that the Republican Party will not hesitate a moment about its financial policy, that it will pronounce for the single standard, and that its choice will be a gold man. These views, in connection with the hearty support they are giving McKinley, indicate that they regard him as a gold man.

However, the money question has received little attention comparatively in New-Orleans and Louisiana. The interests of the State are more largely affected by tariff legislation than anything else, and the warmth of the feeling for McKinley is undoubtedly due entirely to his tariff attitude, and has little reference to his financial views.

ARKANSAS WILL BE DEMOCRATIC.

McKinley Could Not Carry It Under Any Circumstances.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 24.—After his nomination at St. Louis, McKinley can hope for nothing from Arkansas. The Republican delegation from this State has been instructed to vote for him all the time. But even the most sanguine Republican knows that all the service Arkansas can give to the Republican nominee will end with the convention.

The Republicans ordinarily have a voting strength of between 50,000 and 60,000 in the State, two-thirds of which is colored. But since the inauguration of the Australian ballot system, making a poll tax receipt necessary before a citizen can vote, only about one in every ten negroes has taken interest enough in elections to qualify at the polls. Both political parties in Arkansas favor the free and unlimited coinage of silver, but each will abide the decisions of the National Convention. The Electoral vote of the State will go to the nominee of the Chicago Convention, no matter whether he is for gold or silver.

McKinley's financial views have cut a very little figure among the leaders of the Republican Party in this section. Gen. Powell Clayton, who will head the delegation to St. Louis, and who was McKinley's leader in the State, is favorable to sound money, but in an interview here some time ago, he gave it as his opinion that silver interests would not suffer under McKinley's administration. He said McKinley's public acts while in Congress largely tended in favor of silver legislation, and while he might not approve a 16 to 1 free coinage act, yet the country would be more liberally provided with money than under the present Administration.

McKinley's tariff views are indorsed to a limited extent by both Republicans and Democrats. This is especially true of the large lumber interests of the State. Mill men everywhere believe that the lumber interests of Arkansas and of this section should be protected against foreign building material. The handling of lumber is one of the most important industries of Arkansas. In the event of the nomination of a sound-money man at Chicago, McKinley will capture a large part of the Democratic strength of the State. But this course will have no effect on the Democratic column, that party polling something over 100,000 votes two years ago.

ANOTHER VIEW OF McKINLEY.

Texas Republicans Believe Him Betwixt and Between.

AUSTIN, Texas, May 24.—The situation in Texas as to the Presidential election is not difficult to understand. As for McKinley, he has hardly a chance to get the Electoral vote of the State, even should the Republicans and Populists combine on a State ticket and agree to join their votes for Presidential Electors. Such combination would drive many who originally were Democrats back to the Democratic Party. A large proportion of the Democrats, under the inspiration of the present State Administration, favor free coinage almost as strongly as the Populists. Some of them are even threatening to revolt should free silver be rejected at Chicago.

Should free coinage of silver prevail in Chicago it will probably be adopted by the State Convention, and this would provoke many gold-standard Democrats to vote for McKinley, or any conservative Republican who may be nominated for President. Still there are not likely to be enough of such malcontents and disaffected sheep-raisers among Democratic voters in this State to materially change results. Democrats as a rule, however much divided as to National questions, will get together upon a National platform and vote almost to a man for their Presidential ticket.

The wool men of Texas, like the sugar planters of Louisiana, want protection, but are not organized, like the sugar men. The only possible contingency under which the Electoral vote of Texas could be secured for McKinley would be by getting for him the full, combined vote of the Populists and Republicans. But Populists who have been Democrats will sooner return to the Democratic fold to vote with Democrats for free silver than unite in any way with the Republicans opposing such policy.

As far as Republicans in this State understand McKinley's views, they do not believe he favors free silver, but rather bimetallism, with gold as the standard of values, and sufficient silver for exigencies of limited circulation. The negroes, who constitute the great majority of the Republican voters of the State, do not generally comprehend or care for such questions. It suffices for them to be assured that McKinley is for sound money and for protection. They are instinctively Republicans as a mass from prejudice, and while they may divide up to some extent on State matters, they vote almost solidly for the Republican ticket for President.

The white Republicans, though finding it hard to go with the negroes, do so to keep up the National Republican organization, which would be numerically too weak and ineffective to accomplish much in this State without negro co-operation.

Voters of all classes in Texas are more exercised about the money question than about the old issue as to the tariff. Free coinage or sound money rather than free trade or protection is the question. Few change their tariff views, but many change their minds on the money question. For this reason McKinley's strength in this State will be due to his financial views rather than to his protective policy, and, although he will not carry the State, he will get a much larger vote than Harrison had in Texas.

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Colorado Republicans Think McKinley Is Favorable to Silver.

DENVER, May 24.—If McKinley is nominated he cannot hope to carry Colorado. This positive assertion is based on the fact that of the forty-five County Republican Conventions recently held in Colorado, only three indorsed McKinley's candidacy. All these conventions favored free silver at 16 to 1, and instructed their delegates to the State Convention to vote only for such delegates to the St. Louis Convention as would pledge themselves to vote against any Presidential candidate who stood for the single or gold standard. This position Colorado Republicans have put in effect by sending Senator Teller, who has said that if a gold standard man be nominated at St. Louis he will bolt the convention, at the head of Colorado's delegation.

McKinley's continued silence on the financial question has led the Republicans of this State to believe that he is opposed to the free coinage of silver. Earlier in the campaign McKinley was favored by a large portion of the Republican newspapers of Colorado because he was considered to be more friendly to silver than any other of the leading candidates for the Republican Presidential nomination, but the Teller idea of bolting to give the St. Louis Convention an "object lesson" as to the position of Western Republicans on the money question sweeps the State, and now McKinley is denounced as a "sound money" man by the same newspapers that formerly favored him because of his less-pronounced antagonism to silver than that of his rivals, as they term it.

A strong McKinley organization exists in Denver. Its members still maintain that the Ohio man is not unfriendly to silver, and point out his votes on that question in Congress to prove their assertions. They argue that if McKinley was elected President he would abide the decision of Congress on financial legislation, and would not veto a free silver coinage measure if one were passed by Congress. Nearly every large town in Colorado has a McKinley Club of similar views.

Col. Neil Dennison, a son of Ohio's war Governor, is the accepted head of the McKinley movement in Colorado, and he and his friends assiduously assert that McKinley is more favorable to silver than any other Republican who is likely to be elected President this year. A part of the doctrine of these McKinley Clubs is to remain within the party, and not to follow Senator Teller and his so-called bolters.

Were it not for the later stand taken by Teller and the indorsement of that position by the State Convention last week, it is safe to assert that Colorado would have favored McKinley for two reasons: because his views on the tariff question have always been indorsed by Colorado Republicans, and because of the belief that he was more friendly to silver than any of his rivals for the Presidency.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

AMERICAN—The Mikado—8:00.
BROADWAY—El Capitan—8:15.
DALY'S—Prestidigitation—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks and Concerts—2:30 P. M. and 8:00 P. M.
GARRICK—Thoroughbred—8:30.
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE—Electrical Show—1:00 P. M. to 10:30 P. M.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Mavourneen—8:00.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Eidoloscope—Vaudeville—8:15.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Robin Hood—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vitascope—Vaudeville—8:00.
PASTOR'S—Vaudeville—12:30 to 11:00 P. M.
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Review of New Publications.

Not Safe to Leave Out of Doors.

From The Boston Herald.

A peculiar robbery occurred in New-Braintree, Mass., a few days ago. A man had an orange tree which had stood in his garden for twenty-five years, and it was stolen by some unknown parties, who drove off with it in a carriage. At the time there were sixteen oranges upon the tree.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE.

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1895.	1896.	TIMES. 1896.
3 A. M.	58	55	59
6 A. M.	55	53	57
9 A. M.	64	55	59
12 M.	72	57	62
3 P. M.	73	60	64
6 P. M.	72	57	61
9 P. M.	64	54	57
12 P. M.	60	51	53

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday 59.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday 57.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year 65.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years 62.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY.

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau report: Cloudy, followed by Fair and Warmer weather.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 6, Column 7.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 25, 1896.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

READERS GOING OUT OF TOWN.

To readers of The New-York Times leaving the city for the Summer the paper will be mailed, daily and Sunday, for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

HIS RECORD AND PURPOSE.

The Manufacturer, published in Philadelphia by the Manufacturers' Club, and notoriously for many months past a silver organ, said last week:

"There can be no doubt respecting Mr. McKINLEY'S opinions upon the question of the currency. They may be ascertained with certainty without utterance of another word upon the subject by him. He is a bimetallist. He holds fast to the principle of the double standard, and desires that it shall be restored to practice; but he does not favor the theory that this Nation, acting alone, should undertake the work of restoration.

"One thing may be accepted as beyond reach of doubt: The convention at St. Louis cannot be either persuaded or intimidated so that it will pronounce for maintenance of the gold standard without qualification. Enormous pressure will be brought to bear upon it to induce it to make such a declaration. The interests favoring and richly profiting by the gold standard are powerful enough to do almost anything that money can do, but they will fail there."

Of course, the same silver organ warmly supports the candidacy of McKINLEY and denounces Mr. CLEVELAND for having prevented a suspension of gold payments by maintaining the gold-reserve fund.

It is true that Mr. McKINLEY'S public record leaves no room for doubt "respecting his opinions upon the question of the currency." He is in favor of undermining the gold standard by squirting into the currency the greatest quantity of silver that can thus be introduced by legislation. He said in the House on June 24, 1890:

"I am for the largest use of silver in the currency of the country. I would not dishonor it. I would give it equal credit and value with gold. I want the double standard."

He voted with BLAND for free-silver coinage in 1877. He voted in 1878 to pass over President HAYES'S veto the amended Bland bill, which injected into the currency silver coinage amounting to $2,000,000 per month as a minimum. In 1886 he voted with BLAND against a bill providing for the discontinuance of this injection three years later. In 1890, being Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee and leader of the House, he warmly supported the Silver Purchase bill, which increased the debilitating injection from $2,000,000 to $4,500,000 per month, upon the ground that it was the nearest practicable approach to free silver coinage. "We cannot have free coinage now," said he, "except in the manner provided by the bill." It was at this time that he uttered the words quoted above, expressing his preference for what silver men who juggle with terms call "the double standard."

In 1894, not then being a member of Congress, he publicly denounced those who had repealed the pernicious Silver Purchase act in October, 1893. They "struck silver down," he said, knowing, of course, that he was denouncing 26 Senators and 101 Representatives of his own party who had voted for repeal.

This record leaves no room for "doubt" as to Mr. McKINLEY'S opinions about silver. It does not prove conclusively that he would approve an absolute free-coinage, 16 to 1, bill if one should come to him in the White House, but it leaves no room for doubt as to his attitude toward any silver legislation falling short of that extreme; and it is the belief of the mine-owners' Republicans in the Rocky Mountain States that he would not prevent the final enactment of even a free-coinage law.

Why doesn't he say now, in response to multitudinous inquiries from the advocates of an honest currency, that he is in favor of the existing gold standard and opposed to schemes designed to undermine or overthrow it? Because such is not his attitude. He "stands on his record."

Why does he, as a politician, favor "the double standard" and such projects for undermining the present gold standard as would be covered by the reference to "legislation" in the double-standard platform which he wrote for the Ohio Republicans a few weeks ago? Simply because he knows that he and his associates cannot procure a revision of the tariff without at the same time giving the Republican Silver Senators another Silver Purchase act or something worse. Here is the situation in a nutshell.

With McKINLEY heading the Republican ticket, or with McKINLEY in the White House, the party's issue is tariff or nothing. His followers and newspapers have been promising for a year and a half a revision of the tariff, under his direction, as a remedy for all the people's ills. If he should be nominated and elected, his party would be committed as positively and completely to tariff revision as any party ever has been committed to a policy.

But the Republican Silver Senatorial "highwaymen" will bar the way. They will demand their price. Can it be expected reasonably that McKINLEY will now declare his adhesion to a policy excluding the conciliation of these men by silver legislation? Is any thoughtful person, bearing in mind the man's record and the situation, surprised because McKINLEY has "nothing to say," but sticks to his plans for revising the tariff at the expense of the Nation's currency and credit?

QUAY, PLATT, AND MORTON.

It is enough to make an American citizen ashamed of his country to read the dispatches sent out from Washington regarding the doings of Senator QUAY. The newspapers are not to be blamed. These dispatches are news. QUAY is a public character. What he may do or try to do is of interest. But it is a pity that it should be so, for he is a bad man, of low standards and an ill repute that every one knows, and his influence in public life has never been for anything but evil.

Just now the politicians are agog to know what he was after at Canton in his visit to Mr. McKINLEY. In a general way we know that what he was after was his own interests and those he is employed to attend to. He seems to share the general belief that McKINLEY will be nominated, and he would like, perhaps, to be Chairman of the National Committee, perhaps to have a voice in the naming of the Vice Presidential candidate, but he would certainly like to get as strong a hold on McKINLEY as possible and to use it for his own business. His business is trading in votes, offices, and legislation. If Mr. McKINLEY is to be the Republican candidate, he will need votes, and if he is elected he can dispense offices and will have a good deal to do with making the laws. Mr. QUAY is logical enough in wanting to make connections with a man who "controls" so much of the business in which he is engaged, and if he convinced McKINLEY that he can give him better terms than any one else, no doubt they came to some sort of an understanding. It is not a nice business, but it is what they are both "in."

Nor is there any reason to doubt that QUAY may have PLATT for a partner. He is in much the same line. He seems to care more for power and less for plunder than QUAY does, and as the voters of New-York are not quite so like sheep as those of Pennsylvania are, PLATT has developed rather a broader and possibly a somewhat higher mode of dealing with politics than that of QUAY, but it is a difference of degree rather than of kind. We decline, however, to believe the story that QUAY was authorized by PLATT to trade with McKINLEY on the basis of the second place on the ticket for Mr. MORTON. PLATT would not dare to do that without Mr. MORTON'S consent, which we have no idea that he has or could get. We have said over and again that Mr. MORTON'S ambition for the Presidency is an honorable one. We are quite ready to believe that in persisting in the pursuit of this nomination, though his State is no longer united on him, he may be serving his country and his party well by helping to defeat McKINLEY and the inflationists. But that is a very different thing from running on the same ticket with McKINLEY. It is, indeed, exactly the opposite, helping the inflationists instead of hindering them. To consent to such a plan would be to pursue a petty personal aim in a discreditable way. Mr. MORTON will not do that.

THE SHIFTY SHERMAN.

Mr. JOHN SHERMAN has recently and repeatedly professed in the Senate a willingness to levy new taxes upon almost anything in order that the Government's revenue might be brought up to the level of its current expenditures. He has urged Republican as well as Democratic Senators to consider favorably "some [tax] provisions of a non-partisan character that would not bring up the question of protection." On Wednesday of last week he addressed the Senate on this subject, and we quote the following from the official report of his remarks:

"I could name, and so could every Senator here name, items upon which a reasonable tax could be levied that would cover all the manifold appropriations made by the present Congress. There is no remedy for insufficient revenue except to levy taxes sufficient to meet the expenses of the Government, and a Congress would be cowardly that would neglect this duty. * * * Let us add a tax on tea, a tax on coffee, or a tax on anything; for, as I said on a former occasion, I would vote for a tax on anything; I would take the last shirt off the backs of the people of the United States rather than violate the public faith of the Government."

On Saturday last, only three days later, Mr. SHERMAN'S sincerity was tested. After the Senator from Ohio had been reminded of his recent desire for the imposition of "non-partisan" taxes upon "tea, coffee, or anything," Mr. GRAY moved as an amendment to a pending bill affecting the revenue a section imposing a duty on tea.

Did Mr. SHERMAN vote for it? He promptly moved to lay it on the table, and it was thus rejected by a vote of 37 to 19. Of course, one of the 37 votes was that of Mr. SHERMAN.

Mr. ALLEN moved an amendment increasing the internal revenue tax on beer by $1 per barrel. Mr. SHERMAN asked the Senate to lay this on the table, and with the help of his vote it was laid away by the side of the amendment imposing a duty on tea.

The Ohio Senator's course could easily have been foreseen. It was strictly in harmony with his record. If these propositions had been brought before the Senate three minutes—instead of three days—after the conclusion of his speech on Wednesday last, when he expressed a willingness and a desire to vote for "a tax on tea, a tax on coffee, or a tax on anything," he would have voted against them. So far as we know, he is the shiftiest of all the legislators who have attained prominence in the Congress of the United States.

THE CITY DEBT LIMIT.

The Constitutional limit of the indebtedness of a city in this State is "ten per centum of the assessed valuation of real estate" subject to taxation as it appeared by the assessment rolls "on the last assessment for State or county taxes prior to the incurring of such indebtedness."

By this rule the present limit in this city, as stated by Judge RUMSEY in his rapid-transit opinion, is $164,600,000, the existing debt being "something over $109,000,000."

The tax law as revised at the late session of the Legislature requires all taxable real estate to be assessed at its "full value." The Assessors have to take oath, in verification of the assessment rolls, that they have "estimated the value of the said real estate at the sums which a majority of the Assessors have decided to be the full value thereof." In the law as it stood before the revision were the additional words "and at which they would appraise the same in payment of a just debt due from a solvent debtor."

In a document issued by the West End Association in opposition to the consolidation of this city, Brooklyn, and adjacent territory some time ago it was declared that "New-York real estate is not assessed for purposes of taxation at more than half its value." If that is true, the tax law is disregarded by the Assessors, and if they did their duty the city rate of taxation would be reduced nearly one-half, while its capacity for incurring debt would be exactly doubled.

Accepting this statement as to the present valuation of real estate—and it is often made—the Constitution and the tax law admit of a debt for this city of $329,200,000, which would make the margin over the present debt a trifling matter of $220,000,000 or so.

There seems to be no occasion for any immediate scare on the subject of the debt limit, even if we were to indulge in a rapid-transit system which would ultimately pay for itself and contribute powerfully to raise the debt limit still higher.

OUR DEBT TO THE WHEEL.

When THOMSON sang, "Come then, expressive silence," it is not likely that he had in mind the bicycle. It is true that there are rash men, who think human ignorance of the past is as dense as to the past as it is with regard to the future, who try to make us believe that the "wheel," in all its main features, was known in the middle of the last century. But if the bicycle was known in THOMSON'S day it was not used and it had no rubber tire. Yet the poet's phrase might readily have come to him had he been able to stand within a few feet of a steady stream of cyclists by the thousand such as pours down along the Boulevard from Brooklyn to Coney Island of a pleasant afternoon and marked how nearly noiseless it is. There is the tinkle now and again of the puny bell, there are infrequent calls from one to another, there is a rare peal of merry laughter, and there is the unbroken, hardly heard sound like the sough of a quick breeze through light foliage which is made by the swift-rolling wheels on the finely graveled surface. But all this is so slight in relation to the visible movement that it seems no more than "expressive silence."

This is interesting for its novelty. There is nothing like it in our crowded modern cities, and until a few short years ago there had never been anything like it in the world. It is also full of meaning if one stops to think about it. For the vast and increasing multitude who ride it means an immense saving of nerve force. The noise that must go with any such mass of human beings in rapid motion on any other vehicle or even on foot would be unbearable, and if it could not have been avoided on the wheel the wheels would be counted by tens where they are now counted by thousands. And it is not the silence of the noiseless tire alone that gives to the exercise its charm and value, it is the silence that falls upon a swarm of riders, no matter how great, due to the mildly intense concentration of all the energies upon the task in hand. This is the positive gain, while the other is but negative. Your doctor will tell you that you cannot get much good out of exercise unless you enjoy it, you cannot enjoy it unless your mind is pretty well fixed on it, and you cannot ride a wheel without fixing your mind very closely on its behavior.

The general public who live in cities and use the streets and roads and who do not ride, though a diminishing number, are still numerous enough to be thought of. To them the silence of the wheel is no small matter. The clatter of the hoofs of horses enough to carry a small fraction of the wheelmen in the cities would be murderous, and urban people would flee from it as from the destruction that wasteth at noonday. Moreover, we already owe to the cyclist and his multitudinous influence many a mile of asphalt, and, indirectly, we owe to him the introduction of the rubber tire for cabs and coaches, which is steadily spreading. If within this century—and it is not impossible—the "dusky hour friendliest to sleep and silence" should be freed from the torture of the clanging iron on the stony pavement, some of us might, not irreverently, believe that the millennium was approaching on a "wheel."

THE SERUM TREATMENT.

At the recent annual meeting of the American Medical Association Dr. MONTGOMERY of Philadelphia "strongly advocated," the reports say, the use of the streptococcus antitoxine in cases of puerpural fever, saying he was familiar with the good effects of this remedy. Some months ago it was reported that Dr. KITASATO, the eminent Japanese bacteriologist and physician, had produced a streptococcus antitoxine or serum and had used it effectively in many cases of puerpural fever. This antitoxine, it should be said, is obtained from animals "immunized" by repeated subjection to the virus of the minute organism or germ by the process used in the production of antitoxine serum for diphtheria.

Reports from Paris, however, indicate that experiments with streptococcus antitoxine, or antistreptococcic serum, in France have been thus far somewhat unsatisfactory. We spoke some months ago of the reports of Dr. MARMOREK, who appears to have been the first to produce this serum (a little more than a year ago) and who asserted last year that with it he had treated successfully forty-five cases of erysipelas. Drs. ROGER and CHARRIN also reported that the serum had been used effectively by them in cases of puerpural fever. At a recent meeting of the Obstetrical Society of France there were enumerated forty cases of puerpural fever in which the serum had been used, but of the forty patients seventeen died. It appears that bacteriological examination was made in twenty-five of the cases; that in sixteen the streptococcus organism was found as the only infectious germ present; that seven of these sixteen cases had a fatal termination, and that in the remaining nine of the twenty-five cases other disease-producing organisms were found in association with the streptococci.

In another series of nineteen cases of puerpural fever the serum of MARMOREK had been used, and there were only nine recoveries. The opinion was expressed that as this serum is antagonistic only to the microbe known as the streptococcus, it could scarcely be expected that it would be uniformly effective against the disease in question, in which other well-known microbes, believed to be the causes of blood poisoning, are associated with that one. On the whole, the results thus reported indicate that the serum has very little value as a remedy for the disease mentioned, and there is some evidence to the effect that in some cases it cannot be used with safety. It is certainly to be regretted that the efficacy of the antistreptococcic serum treatment has not been established with respect to the infectious disease or diseases which, it was hoped, would yield to it.

THE REJECTED DISS DEBAR.

We are unable to understand clearly why the Theosophical Society, in selecting a new Occult Director or Guardian, wholly ignored the claims of a person of high rank among adepts and thaumaturgists, who would, we think, have been proof against the assault of thought-waves from all parts of the world. We refer, of course, to ANN O'DELIA DISS DEBAR, who said in the interesting autobiography published a few months ago:

"On the next outgoing steamer I was a passenger to Europe. In England a mighty soul was passing from its earthly karma. Desirous of still continuing the work of progression on this planet, I was honored in being chosen the instrument for the subtle feat of another reincarnation, and in May, 1891, I became a dual organism through the reception of the 'anima' or spirit of Mme. BLAVATSKY.

"That this phase was of actual occurrence no one conversant with the subtle forces inherent in every adept or who understands the most primitive laws of the occult can deny. I could here enter upon a learned dissertation, but beyond the fact that I am thus endowed with additional omniscience the scope of this history will not admit of further metaphysical relation. But that it did transpire through the synthesis of occult attributes and odic combinations of atomic matter is an unalterable fact.

"After the receptive absorption of the Astral or Spirit Essence of Mme. BLAVATSKY I returned, by order of the great body of which I am a humble initiate, to America."

In the face of this clear testimony as to the reincarnation of the founder of the society in the person of an eminent expert and faithful disciple of the Himalayan Mahatmas, why was Mrs. KATE TINGLEY chosen and ANN O'DELIA DISS DEBAR passed by?

We commend this matter to the attention of the members of the society in Chicago. The DISS DEBAR is now, we understand, a respected resident of their growing town. They reject the Tingley Mahatma, and have in training for the Occult Leadership a promising young broker whose feats in the wheat pit of the Board of Trade have excited the admiration of all the Chicago plungers. Why should they cling to this comparatively weak "chela" when they can for the asking enjoy the powerful protection of that favorite of the Himalayan sages, once ANN O'DELIA, but now the reincarnated founder of the Theosophical Society?

"Now," said Senator TELLER once, when Mr. ALLISON rose in the course of a hot debate, "we shall have both sides." The difference between ALLISON and McKINLEY at present lies in the fact that from the latter, no matter how severe the pressure, you can get neither side.

Sound-Money Democrats of Kentucky.

From The Louisville Courier-Journal.

The story published by The Washington Post that the sound-money Democrats of Kentucky have proposed to Senator Blackburn to compromise in the coming State Convention is false. Nobody having any authority to speak for the sound-money Democrats of Kentucky has made or will make any such proposition. And be it said to Mr. Blackburn's credit, if the sound-money men were so weak as to make such a proposition he would refuse it.

GOSSIP ABOUT BARON HIRSCH.

Anger About a Swindle Said to Have Caused His Death.

From London Truth.

Baron Hirsch, one hears, has left a fortune of £30,000,000 "only." The most of it goes under settlement to his widow. But it is likely that she will regard the Forest youths as her sons. They had not been long enough adopted by the Baron, with the consent of the Baroness, to benefit by the adoption clause of the code.

The I O U's of a royal personage, covering more than a million, are said by some to have been destroyed; but a relative of Mme. Hirsch thinks this unlikely. The Baron did not believe in gratitude, and was prone to keep papers that confirmed him in his incredulity.

His death was caused by a terrible fit of anger at finding he had made a fearfully bad bargain in purchasing the estate on which he wanted to build a grand residence. Snakes, frogs, fevers, were its chief natural products. It turned out to be incurably marshy. He had bought without first inspecting it himself, and, acting on the word of an agent, ordered the house to be built according to plans he had approved. The architect had been some time at work before the provoking truth was made known to the Baron.

One so rich as he was could not have taken greatly to heart the money loss. But what he could not endure was feeling that he had been taken in. At any rate, this is said to have caused the wrath which induced the coup de sang.

Baron Hirsch was like the celebrated Fouquet in giving splendid gifts and pensions to society notabilities. We are told that the mother-in-law of a defunct Orleanist Duke loses a pension of £8,000. She is a clever woman, though she began life as reader to a Polish Countess. She has played a part in international politics and finance. Through the Duke she was a great card during the MacMahonate. As a "rabatteuse," or society "beater," for an arch-plutocrat, in haste to enjoy his millions, she had not her match.

Fouquet entered into personal relations with Superiors of convents the Queen patronized, maids of honor, ladies of the palace, poets, playwrights, confessors, conspirators, and what not. Baron Hirsch did better in choosing "rabateurs" and "rabatteuses" who brought the highflier within his reach. The lady who has lost the pension was in relation with Madrid, London, Vienna, (which she found recalcitrant,) and with the Théâtre Français.

Her link with the last-named centre of amiable influence was an actor—"un parfait honnête homme," I hasten to add. He was "en liaison d'amitié" with her, and began when she had "de très-beaux restes." Every evening, between 5 and 7 o'clock, he called on her for twenty years. She thus was kept informed of all the gossip of the greenroom, of the boudoirs to which it led, and about the relations of actors and actresses with the official world.

All her knowledge and talent for management were at the service of Baron Hirsch, of whom she was an early pilot. She brought her influence, direct and indirect, to bear on Queen Isabella, when it was felt that the house to be bought of the Empress, in the Rue de l'Elysée, required the presence of royalty. The ex-Queen was induced to attend the inauguration of the grand stairs—a costly and too showy piece of architectural work. She opened the procession of royalties which has been ever since passing through the salons of Baron and Baroness Hirsch. The time has not yet come for saying what curious wires were set to work to fetch Queen Isabella.

Baroness Hirsch is fond of bright Continental climates. She will probably keep the palace of the Rue de l'Elysée and the château of Beauregard. Her wealth will enable her to outstrip Mmes. Furtado, Heine, and Ayres as a rich widow. May she not be counted the richest widow the world has yet seen?

Beauregard was one of those splendid bargains in real estate picked up by the late Baron, when the war had depreciated all such property. When it came into the market the domain wall was all loopholed at short distances, and the château half ruined. It was then feared there might soon be another German invasion. There seemed no prospect of a branch railway to Marly. Mrs. Howard Trelawney's heir found the château (the empire having fallen) a white elephant. It was too big to be easily sold. He was glad to let the Baron have it at what he offered.

The railway has vastly increased the value of the estate, which is a great one. Were the parts near the railway stations now sold, they would fetch more than cent. per cent. profit. The horse farm has prevented this seat being kept up at a loss. Beauregard is one of the many beautiful seats that sprung up between Versailles and Marly, when the old Court was constantly going from one to the other place.

The right to shoot in the park of Versailles and in some of the forests near was also another bargain. State rangers were allowed to act as private keepers, and barbed fences were set up to prevent ramblers frightening the game. It is to be hoped that the Baroness will leave the shooting open to the public just as under the Bourbons and the Bonapartes.

The neighborhood of Marly may be spoken of as a modern Cytherea. The boundary wall of the Beauregard estate is also that created by Bacheller, Louis XV.'s too confidential valet de chambre. He sold it to Mme. de Pompadour, after she found it had been used as a retreat for Mary Louisa Murphy, her most redoubtable rival. Yet this beauty was only the daughter of Daniel Murphy, an old soldier, who cobbled shoes, and of Margaret Hicky, his wife. Luciennes, another place of rendezvous for gallants, was adjacent, to say nothing of less celebrated "petits chateaux." Beauregard itself was, because the abode of Mrs. Trelawney, a constant eyesore for years to the Empress Eugénie.

MILLIONAIRES ARE USEFUL.

It Seems that They Do Very Well in Not Giving Their Wealth Away.

Letter in The Spectator.

You touch the true reason why rich men delight rather to grow richer than to give their money away. They delight in the game. The four richest men I knew were all of them indifferent to money. They were all keen on their business, anxious to make the very best goods, and to stand first in their special trade. About money for its own sake they cared nothing.

But are they not wise in not giving their money away? Do they not do more good, far better service even to the poor, by using one sovereign to produce two? Suppose a man worth a million gives all his money away. His sovereigns cannot be in two places at one time. The world, the mass of the laboring poor, is no richer. He has simply passed the control of his fortune into a hundred hands instead of keeping it in his own.

There is a prevalent delusion that if he gives away his million there would be more money in the world. It is not so. The money would be displaced. So far as a few individuals are concerned, they would be richer, but, if so, that could only be in consequence of the money they possessed being taken out of the hands of the many laborers who now possess it.

The poor have all the million in their hands already, and the brains of the Captain of proved ability to direct it in addition. His money is really of far more value to them with him as the director and guide of how to use it than it would be if placed under the direction of less competent men. There would be more waste, which is the one danger the workers have to fear.

The delusion that to divide wealth would increase the comfort of the poor is a mistake. It is divided now. No rich man has ten sovereigns in his pocket. It is all employed. Were it not so, a millionaire would be a curse and would destroy the country.

How could an artificial distribution of his wealth benefit the working poor? If it were all given away, it would require first to be taken away from those it now employs. Allowed to remain under the direction of the man of proved capacity, it raises the whole class of workers, not a few of them, and forces those who partake of it to prove industry, skill, or intelligence as their only claim to a share of it.

The wise friend of the whole people, if he is a millionaire, may well feel not only the pleasure, the excitement, and the joy of the exercise of his powers and skill, but may he not also have the satisfaction of knowing that to act otherwise, while gratifying to his pride or his pity, is really to injure, and not to bless, those thousands of laborers who depend upon him for steady employment and regular wages—blessings incomparably greater than any possible gift of money can secure to them?

Horse Recovered After Twelve Years.

From The Boston Herald.

A citizen from the provinces recently appeared in Biddeford, Me., to claim a horse which was stolen from him twelve years ago. By identification marks on the animal he was returned to his owner of years ago, but he had to resort first to the courts.

WELCOMES FOREIGN STUDENTS.

Details of Special Courses at the University of Paris.

M. Paul Barbier, a member of the French Academy and of the Faculty of the University of Paris, has sent to the English papers the following letter in regard to the increased facilities now granted to foreign students in Paris:

"At the request of the Alliance Française, I would like to call attention to the fresh educational step the professors of the Faculty of Paris are taking to meet the requirements of the increasing number of English-speaking students of the French language and literature.

"From July 2 to Aug. 31 lectures will be delivered by specialists in their respective branches. Prof. Brunot, who has made a name as a philologist, will lecture on the French language, its historical development, and its syntax. Corneille's 'Nicomède' will be explained with a view of comparing the idiom of Corneille with that of our contemporary writers. Dramatical readings out of the masterpieces of playwrights will be given by Prof. Berr of the Comédie Française. Prof. Doumic will, with his wonted brilliancy, treat of Chateaubriand, his work and influence on the literary history of the nineteenth century, also of Alexandre Dumas fils, Augier, and Sardou. Prof. Rébelliau will speak on the Protestant and Catholic religious writers of the seventeenth century.

"The lessons on elocution, reading aloud, and pronunciation will be given by Prof. Raguet. This branch of the course lays stress on the complex character of the letters e, o, u, y, of the combinations ll, gn, the nasal vowels, and the so-called French aspiration.

"The institutions of contemporary France, its political organizations, social life, and national education will be the subjects that Prof. Challley-Bert, the well-known publicist, will treat with his usual consummate ability. Prof. Claudel will bring his philosophical insight to bear upon the subject 'France in the Nineteenth Century—1815, 1830, 1848, 1870, the Franco-German War.'

"Fine arts will be studied by visiting the public edifices, churches, palaces of Paris, Versailles, and Rouen, and this section will be placed under the direction of the statuary M. Carl. The evenings of the days on which the lectures take place there will be conversational conferences. Groups of not more than twelve members will be formed.

"At the end of the courses a board of the professors will examine orally and by written papers candidates for the diplôme supérieur or for the diplôme élémentaire. The diplôme supérieur will be awarded on the result of the examination to those students who shall have attended the various courses and who, besides knowing French grammatically and speaking it correctly, are able to teach it abroad. About 200 lessons, visits, and lectures are included in the courses, the fee for which is £6 10s. Facilities will be afforded for shorter courses. Prof. Brunot, Sorbonne, Paris, will supply further information on lodgings, boarding houses, hotels, &c. I need not point out the humanizing current underlying these important educational movements. They bring us more closely in touch. Their influences reach deeply into our common civilization and modify as well as tone down the prejudices, the asperities of the national temper and character, that ignorance of the ways of thinking of one another's respective native land begets."

THE GOLD FIND IN SOMERVILLE.

Eager Amateur Prospectors Crowding the Locality.

From The Boston Transcript, May 23.

Work in the development of the Somerville gold mine was begun in earnest this morning, a gang of men being set to work clearing away the débris which had been thrown over the outcroppings by the blasting, with a view to deciding what would be the best place to begin operations. It is thought that the vein is richer about twenty feet east of where it shows in the side of the rock than where it has its beginning, and if this is found to be so a shaft will be sunk there as a basis for further operations. Channing Hazeltine, who has charge of the technical end of the business, says that of course no one can tell until the shaft is sunk just what lies below the outcropping, but that if the quartz is as good as that which has been taken from the upper edge of the ledge there is a handsome fortune there. He says that the sample which was assayed by Mr. Sharples was hardly a fair sample of the whole. This sample assayed for nearly $250 a ton, while he says that he has some which he is confident would assay for $2,000, although these would not, of course, be fair samples either. He has one sample which contains very little ore, and which was taken from the filling around one of the sewers which had been covered in with rock taken from the site of the find.

The whole face of the country in the neighborhood of the find was covered with amateur prospectors this morning. On the door of the shanty which stands on the ground some one had sorawled the words "Cripple Creek" with a piece of chalk, and the appearance of the surrounding country made this less of a sarcasm than would at first appear. The place where the vein shows through was fairly black with men and boys, and it was only the strenuous efforts of the man who had been placed in charge of the place that kept them from carrying off the whole ledge piecemeal, and as it was a great deal of rock was carried off, most of which looked about as much like gold-bearing quartz as cheese does like cabbage. The minute the guardian's back was turned they would swarm all over the rock, making an earnest effort to get at the place where the vein showed through, but in which they were usually frustrated.

The search for gold was not confined to the place where it could be seen, however, but extended all over the place for a quarter of a mile in every direction. Little groups of two or three moved over the fields and meadows or clambered on the ledges which are plentiful in the vicinity, and the steady tap of hammers was heard on every side. It is probable that there were two or three hundred persons looking for gold most of the time. Of course, a good many of these were Somerville people—a good many of them boys—who were drawn merely by curiosity, but a line of buggies fastened to trees along the side of the road and bicycles piled up here and there showed that the interest was far from local.

A CORRECTION FROM MR. SHEPARD

He Meant to Express No Opinion as to the Rapid-Transit Decision.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

I beg you to correct the quotation in your Sunday issue of my remarks to your reporter. He quite misunderstood me, or I was greatly at fault in expressing myself. I declined, or supposed I declined, an interview. I certainly did not state—I know I did not mean to state—any opinion whatever, whether adverse or favorable, of the rapid-transit decision of the Appellate Division.

I certainly made no criticism of the decision, nor did I express any opinion, and especially no affirmative opinion, on the appealability of the order to the Court of Appeals, other than to say that such an order was not appealable unless the court were, in its order, to place its decision exclusively on some proposition of law, as for instance, on the proposition that the court had no power to confir

DEATH DEALING STORMS

SOMETHING OF THE CHARACTER OF THOSE KNOWN IN THE WEST.

How the Cyclone Whirls Along on Its Destructive Path, and What Scientific Men Say of Its Nature, Origin, and Possible Cause—Most Disastrous of These Disturbances Within the Past Quarter Century, and the Damage.

Funnel-shaped clouds—the first visible sign to the dweller on the Western prairie of a storm with death and destruction in its track—have been reported from three sections of the West within ten days.

The customary and almost inevitable results—property destroyed and its owners killed or injured—have followed, and there has broken out afresh the interesting discussion of the origin and cause of these monsters of the air, and the best means for escaping from them.

The three storms alluded to were at Sherman, Texas, May 14, where more than 100 lives were lost, and in Kansas and Kentucky, where, on May 17, from five to ten names were on the list of victims.

Much is heard of "unusual atmospheric conditions" in the informal discussions that follow the newspaper accounts of these devastating storms, and the speculation breaks out anew as to what is the so-called "cyclone belt," where, in the Spring and Summer months, these windstorms, tornadoes, or cyclones, whatever be their strictly technical designation, are most likely to occur.

New theories are advanced as to the nature of the cyclone, and those who hold to the theory that they are electrical or magnetic, that they are in some occult way dependent on the stringing of electric wires or the laying of steel rails, that they are always born on the ocean, that they are the mighty and normal currents of the upper air suddenly dropped upon the helpless earth, and the like, are much in evidence.

The problem of the origin and nature of the cyclone is as yet unsolved by those who have pursued the study scientifically. They are low-area storms, and of them Gen. A. W. Greely, formerly Chief of the United States Weather Sirvice, said:

> The causes which bring about a cyclonic or low-area storm are not fully and accurately known. That they result from the action of the sun in disturbing the general atmospheric equilibrium by causing variations in the density of the air is admitted, but beyond this opinion differ, three theories obtain, and it is not probable the problem can ever be solved with positive exactness.
>
> Although far the greater part of the action of all, and the whole of some storms takes place within a mile of the surface of the earth, yet the movement of upper clouds and occasional attendant peculiar phenomena indicate quite clearly that the origin and most important phases of many violent atmospheric changes must be assigned to the upper strata of the air. * * *
>
> The heavy rainfalls are probably the initiating and predominating cause, since cyclones of the Caribbean Sea, with attendant excessive precipitation, develop into severe storms before the deflecting force exerts any considerable influence.

The cyclone, according to the meteorologists, moves in an elliptical path. It is a "low-area storm." It is usually accompanied by rain. Electrical phenomena occur in conjunction with it, and because of the almost omnipotent force which lurks in the funnel-shaped cloud some have believed that the cyclone was essentially an electrical storm.

Scientific persons distinguish between a cyclone and a tornado. The cyclone is widespread, and sweeps over vast areas in a steady, irresistible march. The other drops with a single burst of violence. It has been calculated that the rotary velocity in some of the funnel-shaped clouds is fully 2,000 miles an hour, and before this the works of men are like straws. Locomotives have been lifted from their tracks and hurled away like toys; iron beams have been twisted and wrenched; shapely buildings have been scattered as if they were pasteboard; huge boulders have been sent rolling as children roll Easter eggs, and in the cyclone at Sauk Rapids, Minn., in 1886, an iron safe was lifted my the storm and dashed across a street, a hundred feet or more. Leaves and twigs are clipped from hedges as if with a knife, and splinters have been driven through solid tree trunks.

Gen. Greely has found that cyclones move with greater rapidity in the United States than do those that occur elsewhere. Another meteorologist says that the cyclone is elliptical in form, and in the United States generally has its major axis from west-southwest to east-northeast, with a mean velocity varying from 600 to 900 miles a day. A tornado is a gigantic whirlwind, and its principle of existence and operation is the same as that of the ordinary whirlwind, the difference being only in magnitude.

John P. Finley, a meteorologist, who has given much study to storms, has found that the months of greatest frequency of cyclones in the United States are May, April, June, and July, in the order named.

The same authority has found that the hours of greatest frequency are from 3:30 o'clock to 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and this, he believes, is due to the fact that on the average this time just follows the hottest period of the day, when the warm, ascending currents are most liable to meet the cooler, descending ones.

He has also pointed out that tornadoes rarely, if ever, occur west of the one hundredth meridian of longitude. This makes the western limit a few miles the other side of the line dividing the Dakotas from Montana, and brings Cheyenne almost on the safety line.

Cyclone centres—that is, places within a few miles of which cyclones have appeared in the greatest numbers—are located by Gen. Greeley near Atlanta, Ga.; Springfield, Ill., and Leavenworth, Kan. Mr. Finley attributes the non-existence of cyclones west of the one hundredth meridian to the lack of aqueous vapor.

The funnel-shaped cloud often has a ruddy hue, and appears in the distance as if it were made of copper. It sometimes has a greenish-bronze color, and sometimes is dead black. Electrical discharges, some believe, are responsible for these semi-illuminations, and if the testimony of eye witnesses is to be believed these discharges must be nearly or quite continuous.

According to Ferrel, the funnel-shaped cloud, which is suspended from the lower surface of the undisturbed stratum of clouds, is the water spout, which every cyclone must have in its central part.

It is also possible that a tornado is an extending downward of the violent movements of the atmosphere which normally exist in the upper air strata. The velocity of winds on some high mountains has led some to infer that the winds at the centre of a severe storm blow at an attitude of 5,000 or 6,000 feet with velocities differing not far from those occurring in connection with tornadoes.

It has been estimated that from 3,000 to 5,000 persons have been killed by these storms in the United States, and two or three times that number have been injured. The loss of life has been greatest in the States in this order: Missouri, Mississippi, Iowa, Illinois, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Indiana, and Ohio.

The measure of a cyclone has come in the mind of the unscientific to be the number of killed and injured and the damage to property left in the track of the roaring cloud. Of course these standards are dependent on the comparative density of population of the area visited.

The most severe cyclone of the century whirling itself over a barren prairie, while of interest to the meteorologist, is of small consequence to most people as compared with the moderate tornado which finds a city or village in its path. For this reason the historical interest of storms of this class is different from the meteorological. Based on the former standard, the following list of cyclones or tornadoes has been made. They are the most serious of those in the last quarter of a century in their effects on human life and property:

In Southwestern Missouri April 18, 1880, a cyclone killed 100 persons, injured 600, destroyed 200 buildings, and caused a property loss of $1,000,000.

In Noxubee County, Miss., on April 25, 1880, a cyclone killed 22 persons, injured 72, destroyed 55 buildings, and caused a property loss of $100,000.

Forty persons were killed and 83 injured by a cyclone in Fannin County, Texas, May 28, 1880.

Twenty persons were killed in Pottawattamie County, Iowa, on June 10, of the same year.

Two hundred and forty-seven buildings were wrecked, 53 persons injured, and 6 killed, at New-Ulm, Minn., July 15, 1881.

At Grinnell, Iowa, on June 17, 1882, 100 persons were killed outright, 300 injured, and 200 buildings, valued at $1,000,000, were destroyed.

At Emmetsburg, Iowa, one week later—on June 24—100 persons were killed.

In Kemper, Copioli, Simpson, Newton, and Lauderdale, Miss., 51 persons were killed and 200 injured on April 22, 1883. Property valued at $300,000 was destroyed.

Sixteen were killed and 100 injured on May 18, 1883, at Racine, Wis.

Twenty-six were killed, 60 injured, and 400 buildings destroyed, with a loss of $700,000 in Dodge and Olmstead Counties, Minn., Aug. 21, 1883.

On Feb. 9, 1884, occurred an unparalleled series of cyclones scattered over eight States. More than sixty were reported, the principal centres being Illinois, Kentucky, Mississippi, Georgia, Tennessee, Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina. Eight hundred persons were killed, 2,500 were injured, and 10,000 buildings were destroyed.

In Richmond and Harnett Counties, North Carolina, 18 persons were killed and 125 injured Feb. 19, 1884.

Fifteen persons were killed and 18 injured in Miner, Lake, and Minnehaha Counties, Dak., July 28, of that year.

Three hundred and five buildings, valued at $4,000,000, were destroyed in Eastern Minnesota and Western Wisconsin, Sept. 9, 1884. Seventy-five persons were injured and 6 were killed by the same storms.

In Camden County, N. J., Aug. 3, 1885, a cyclone destroyed 500 buildings, injured 100 persons, and killed 6. Five days later a cyclone in Fayette County, Ohio, killed and injured precisely the same number, and destroyed 300 buildings, which were valued at the same figure—$500,000—as those destroyed in New-Jersey.

In Dallas, Perry, and Hibbs Counties, Ala., on Nov. 6, 1885, 13 persons were killed and 50 injured.

Sauk Rapids and St. Cloud, Minn., were visited by a cyclone April 14, 1886, 74 persons were killed and 137 injured, and 138 buildings destroyed.

In Green and Huron Counties, Ohio, 77 persons were killed and 385 buildings destroyed, May 12, 1886.

In Prescott County, Kan., 20 persons were killed, 237 injured, and 339 buildings, valued at $100,000, were destroyed, April 21, 1887.

The town of Mount Vernon, Ill., was nearly destroyed Feb. 19, 1888. Thirty-nine persons were killed and 125 injured.

Thirty-three persons were killed in Reading and Pittsburg, Penn., Jan. 9, 1889.

A cyclone cut a path 1,000 feet wide through the City of Louisville, Ky., March 27, 1889. Seventy-six persons were killed, 200 injured, and 900 buildings, valued at $2,150,000, were destroyed.

The most disastrous cyclone ever recorded in New-England occurred in South Lawrence, Mass., July 26, 1890. Nine persons were killed and 40 injured.

Twenty-five persons were killed and 100 injured at Wilmington, Kan., May 27, 1892.

Fifty persons were killed in Minnesota June 16, 1892.

On Aug. 28, 1893, a series of cyclones along the coast of Georgia and South Carolina caused great destruction of property and the loss of about 1,000 lives.

Oct. 2 of the same year a similar series of cyclones along the Gulf in Louisiana caused the loss of 2,000 lives.

In Southern Minnesota and Eastern Iowa Sept. 22, 1894, 75 persons were killed, many were injured, and great destruction of property occurred.

One hundred and twenty lives were lost in a cyclone at McAllister, Indian Territory, May 10, 1882.

Aug. 23, 1881, a storm entered the United States, near Savannah, and took an unusual course to Minnesota. About 400 persons lost their lives, and hundreds of houses were destroyed.

A cyclone completely destroyed Indianola, Texas, Aug. 19, 1886. Not a house was left standing. More than 20 persons perished.

Two of the most destructive storms recorded were followed by tidal waves. The Calcutta cyclone occurred Oct. 5, 1864, and was followed by a storm wave of sixteen feet over the level delta of the Ganges. It caused the death of 45,000 persons.

The famous Backergunge cyclone of Oct. 31, 1876, was accompanied by an unparalleled storm wave. This covered the eastern edge of the delta of the Ganges with water which was in some places fifty feet deep. About 215,000 is the lowest estimate, over 100,000 persons perished from this wave.

The Nova Scotia cyclone occurred along the Atlantic coast Aug. 14 to 17, 1873. More than 600 persons lost their lives, 1,223 vessels were wrecked, and property was destroyed to the value of $3,500,000.

Lieut. Finley, who has been quoted, says that much of the damage caused by these storms could be avoided. The loss of life would not be so great if people would act with cooler heads. The tornado moves in an easterly direction, and those who would avoid danger should not attempt to cross its path. The western wall of a cellar is the safest place.

In some of the Western States, notably Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota, and the Dakotas, cyclone cellars are a part of the farm buildings. They are holes in the ground, walled up with brick or stone, approached by an incline and large enough to contain a family.

A volume could be written of the freaks of cyclones. Stories which seem most improbable to those who have never seen the work of one of these storms are vouched for by reliable eye witnesses.

At the Grinnell (Iowa) cyclone, a pine stick resembling a lath was blown endwise through the trunk of a tree six or eight inches in diameter. It remained there for years as one of the curiosities of the storm.

At the Sauk Rapids (Minn.) cyclone, in 1886, every house save two or three in the outskirts of the village was leveled by the storm. The day after it occurred a relief party, searching among the débris for dead or wounded, came on a live rooster imprisoned under some boards. His feathers had been torn off, and he strutted about naked, save for a tuft upon his neck. He was examined and his skin seemed to have been seared, as if with a hot iron.

In this same cyclone a woman was sitting at tea alone in her kitchen. When the cloud had passed, it had taken her house from over her head and left her uninjured, sitting in the open air.

In the same cyclone, a silver butter dish was carried nearly half a mile and lodged in a tree, where it was found practically uninjured.

An instance is reported from Missouri of two children who were carried fully a mile. One was an infant which was lodged in a tree, where it hung until it was rescued.

At Rice's Point, in Minnesota, a cyclone struck a church just as a wedding was in progress, in 1886, and ten persons were killed, including the clergyman and the bridegroom, while the bride escaped with some severe bruises.

A CYLINDER HEAD CRACKED.

French Liner La Bretagne Slightly Delayed—Scientists on Board.

One of the cylinder heads of the French Line steamship La Bretagne, which arrived from Havre yesterday, was cracked on Wednesday, necessitating a stoppage of the engines for two hours. Capt. Rupe said he would have landed his passengers Saturday night had it not been for the accident.

The vessel brought a number of saloon passengers. Among them was M. Deslandres, Doctor of Physical Science in the Astronomical Observatory in Paris. He was accompanied by M. Milochan, his chief assistant. F. Mittau and J. Mittau, two other scientists, were of the party. They left for Montreal last night, and will proceed from there to Vancouver, where it is their intention to embark for Yokohama. Their purpose is to make observations of the sun's eclipse in August, and they have selected a small island off the Japanese coast as a suitable point from which the eclipse can be witnessed. The party is equipped with a large number of instruments, all of which were admitted free of duty.

John Jacob Astor was also a passenger on La Bretagne.

Italian Troops Start for Home.

MASSOWAH, May 24.—Thirty-five battalions of infantry, seven battalions of artillery, and four companies of cavalry have started on their return to Italy in pursuance of the Government's plan to abandon the Province of Tigre and the campaign against the Abyssinians.

Yacht Capsized, Four Drowned.

TOULON, May 24.—The yacht Pinson foundered off this port to-day. There were nineteen persons aboard of her, four of whom were drowned before assistance could reach them.

AT THE NEW-YORK HOTELS.

—EVERETT—Sidney Woollett of Newport.

—ALBEMARLE—John E. Hudson of Boston.

—WALDORF—Col. James E. Pepper of Lexington Ky.

—HOFFMAN—Gen. Albert Ordway of Washington, D. C.

—HOLLAND—Congressional Delegate N. O. Murphy of Arizona.

—CAMBRIDGE—Baron von Bruning of the German Embassy at Washington.

—PLAZA—Col. C. M. McGhee of Knoxville, Tenn., and J. B. Greenhut of Peoria.

—FIFTH AVENUE—Bishop J. L. Spalding of Peoria, Ill., and ex-Gov. Samuel T. Hauser of Montana.

—WINDSOR—Senator John P. Jones of Nevada, C. G. Warner of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company, and A. C. Hutchinson, President of the Morgan Line.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night, to 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

—2:50 A. M.—264 East Houston Street; Louis Kohlmann, stable; damage, $1,500.

—3:30 A. M.—271 East Seventy-eighth Street; Mrs. Duay, tenement; damage trifling.

—7:30 A. M.—27 Beekman Street; G. Klinchere, lithographer; damage, $4,000.

—10:55 A. M.—10 Carmine Street; Mrs. Mulholland, flat; damage, $10.

—11:20 A. M.—207 East Thirteenth Street; J. S. Breiser, tenement; damage, $100.

—12 M.—124 Macdougal Street; occupant unknown; tenement; damage slight.

—12:10 P. M.—7 Third Avenue; Joseph Balzarines, restaurant; damage, $25.

—3 P. M.—137 East Twenty-third Street; Samuel Brand; damage, $15.

—6:45 P. M.—614 West Fifty-eighth Street; Michael Hollowood, stable; damage, $100.

—6:50 P. M.—1,906 Park Avenue; John Moore; damage slight.

—8:35 P. M.—317 Grand Street; Fannie Zelitsky; damage, $10.

THE MILWAUKEE BOYCOTT

ENTIRE CITY PARALYZED BY THE ACTION OF THE STREET CAR MEN.

Merchants Terrorized by Strikers and Their Sympathizers—Nobody Can Ride on a Car Without Incurring the Risk of Serious Damage to His Business—No Concern Too Large and None Too Small to Escape the All-Prevailing Tyranny.

MILWAUKEE, May 24.—The manner in which the business interests of the City of Milwaukee are being held in a state of paralysis through the means of the boycott by the striking street car men and their friends is probably without a parallel in this or any other country. The boycott has continued over a week and is to-day stronger than ever. The city is in a worse state than it was during the panic of 1893. No one ventures to predict where the trouble will end. In fact, it begins to look as though the great struggle was yet to come.

The business men of the city are restless under the despotism of the railroad men. The produce commission men of the city have moved in the matter already and joined in an agreement that they will sell to any one they see fit and ride on street cars as much as they like. This declaration of independence has been the means of awakening the merchants of the city to a sense of their own moral cowardice in allowing a set of irresponsible persons to dictate to them with whom they shall trade and what they shall do.

Still, for all that, the boycott is at present in full force. The street cars continue to run with few passengers, because people fear for their property as well as their persons. Symptoms of violence have disappeared, except for occasional outbreaks where a few stones are thrown by hoodlums, who almost always manage to escape under cover of the darkness. The strikers and their friends depend on the boycott as the weapon to win the strike. Not a man can ride on a car to-day without danger of ruin to his business, if it is of a kind that the unions can reach.

Stories of the tyranny of the boycott are cropping out every day. One of the most pitiful is that of a widow who has a family of three children. She has a little bakery and by this and her reputation as a bread maker has managed to keep the wolf from the door. When the strike opened she was engaged to make the bread for the new men, who had to be quartered by the company at the barns.

The strikers heard of it and notified her that if she persisted in baking for the company they would boycott her place. Frightened at the threat, she gave up the contract. The strikers, a few days later, found that a nephew of the widow was acting as a motorman on one of the street cars. A committee waited on her and told her that she must use her influence with her nephew to get him to quit the company's service. It was in vain she protested she had no influence over him. The committee coolly informed her that she would have to find some way in which she could get her nephew to give up his place, as otherwise they would place a boycott on her bakery. This meant ruin to her and her family.

Half crazed with terror at the thought, the poor woman made her way to the car stables, and had an interview with her relative. She told him of the threats that had been made, but he was deaf to all entreaties. He said he had a good job, and was going to keep it. Sorrowfully the widow returned to her shop. She did not have to wait long for the vengeance of the strikers. The boycott was declared, as threatened, and now the poor woman is shut off from her means of livelihood, because her nephew would not give up his job at the command of the boycotters.

To a person who has no direct interest in the case, it is almost ludicrous to see the manner in which the strikers and their sympathizers go on tieing up one place after another, in the vain hope that by so doing they will be able to force the people of the city to take sides in their favor, and in turn force the street-railway company to come to their terms of the strikers.

"What kind of a town have you got here?" asked a traveling man who stepped up to the counter of the Pfister Hotel today.

"What is the matter?" said the clerk.

"Why, when I got off the train I took a car at the station, as I always have done. I hardly had got seated when a fellow stuck his head in the door and yelled, 'Scab!' and several other names not generally used in polite society. I thought I was in danger of my life, and jumped out of the car as fast as I could."

"Why," said the clerk, "didn't you know that we had a strike on here?"

"Strike!—I should say you had. I am going to strike out of here just as fast as I can," and he did.

The Pfister itself is under the ban because Mr. Pfister happens to be a Director in the street railway company. Another traveling man at the Plankinton House, who was not aware of the boycott, registered at the hotel as usual and then walked over to one of the large dry goods stores of the city for the purpose of making some sales. While he was talking with the merchant the latter asked:

"Where are you stopping?"

"At the Pfister," was the reply.

"You will have to move from there, or we cannot buy any goods from you," was the rejoinder.

The traveling man went to the telegraph office and wired his house the situation. The reply promptly came: "Keep on stopping at the Pfister and let the —— merchant go."

A Chicago drummer came to Milwaukee to visit some customers. He took a car and went up to a customer's, just as he had done for years. When he got off the car a man followed him into the store and stood by while he opened his samples. Just as the work of soliciting commenced the stranger stepped forward and said:

"That man came up here on a car. If you buy anything of him your store will be boycotted."

That ended the trading right there. The merchant acknowledged that in the circumstances he did not dare to purchase a thing.

In another instance a man went into a store to purchase a suit of clothes. He made his purchases, and the storekeeper, as he was wrapping up the bundle, began to talk about the street car troubles and the boycott, and the injury it was doing to business.

"Why," said he, "I was in a hurry the other day, and had to take a car. If I had been seen I might have been made the victim of a boycott."

"Did you ride on a street car?" inquired the stranger.

"Of course, just as I said—I had to take a car."

"Then you can't sell me any clothes," was the reply, as the man walked out of the door, leaving the merchant petrified with astonishment. The story was told, and within twenty-four hours the clothing man was "tied up."

One of the most humorous incidents of the boycott happened to the editor of one of the prominent German papers. This man has spent no little of his time in trying to help find a way of settling the strike, and in many ways has shown his sympathy with labor.

He happened one morning to be out in the suburbs, when he remembered an important engagement at the office. In order to reach there in time he was obliged to take a street car. He hardly had seated himself in his chair when some visitors were announced. He ordered them shown in. The door opened to admit a committee of the strike sympathizers, who brusquely said they had called to inquire why the editor had patronized a street car when there were plenty of busses running. It looked, the committee said, as though he was not a friend of labor.

The humor of the thing did not appeal to the newspaper man. It was too serious a matter. Visions of a boycott danced before his eyes as he hastily explained that it was a case of absolute necessity for him to take a car or he would not have done so. The committee would not admit there could be any excuse for riding in a car, but in view of the editor's well-known services they would overlook the offense, providing he would see that it did not occur agin. The promise was given, and now the editor lets engagements go to the dogs if keeping them necessitates his taking a car.

All this undoubtedly will seem funny to readers at a distance from the scene, but it is anything but funny for the people of Milwaukee. Here is a city of 250,000 "tied up" completely, with no prospect for release for weeks and perhaps months.

Some of the craziest notions prevail among the sympathizers with the strikers regarding the rights of property. Resolutions without number have been launched in the Common Council of the necessary for the purpose of confiscating its property. At a meeting of representatives of the Turner and other societies of the city resolutions were passed asking Gov. Upham to call a special session of the Legislature for the purpose of seizing the railway lines under the right of eminent domain, and transferring them to the city at a price to be fixed by appraisers. The Governor will do nothing of the kind, but the incident shows to what extent some of the friends of the strikers will go in order to win the strike.

GEN. JOHN ECHOLS IS DEAD.

He Was One of the Most Prominent Railroad Men of the South.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 24.—Gen. John Echols of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, one of the most prominent railroad men in the South, died to-day.

Gen. Echols was the Vice President and General Manager of the Chesapeake, Ohio and Southwestern Railway, and an active Director of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad. He represented C. P. Huntington's interests in this section of the country. Gen. Echols was born near Staunton, Va., in 1823. His father was a lawyer, and when young Echols was fifteen years old he was taken from school and began the study of law. He practiced law successfully, riding on the circuit, and took a lively interest in the State politics of the time. In 1852 and 1853 he was a member of the State Legislature from Monroe County, but retired from politics to practice law.

When the question of secession came up, Gen. Echols was among the first to come to the front on the side of the South. He was a member of the Virginia Secession Convention, together with such men as John Tyler, Gen. Jubal A. Early, George W. Somers, Gen. Alex. H. H. Stuart, John Janey, Henry A. Wise, William Ballard Preston, formerly Secretary of the Navy; Allen T. Caperton, United States Senator from West Virginia when he died, and ex-Gov. Samuel Price of West Virginia.

At the breaking out of the war Gen. Echols served on Gov. Letcher's staff, and assisted in organizing the Virginia troops and then joined the Twenty-seventh Virginia Regiment as Lieutenant Colonel. This regiment was one of the old Stonewall Jackson Brigade, and saw some lively fighting under that commander. After the battle of Manassas Echols was promoted to the Colonelcy of the regiment and continued to command it until the battle of Kernstown, in March, 1862. His regiment began the action at this battle, and its Colonel was badly wounded. After his recovery he was sent into Western Virginia, with the rank of Brigadier General. He relieved Gen. Loring, who was promoted and sent further South. He was detached from active command in 1863.

After the war Gen. Echols returned to Staunton. He resumed the practice of law and was a good lawyer and a successful practitioner. He established the National bank at Staunton, and became its President. He went to the State Legislature from Augusta County in 1878, 1879, 1880, and 1881. In 1880 he was a Presidential Elector.

In 1868 he was elected a Director of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, which then ran from Richmond to Covington, Va. He had ever since been actively engaged on that road, and was identified with its extension west and south. He was one of its Directors, and Vice President of the Chesapeake, Ohio and Southwestern Railway, which runs from Louisville to Memphis. He was the Vice President of the Elizabethtown, Lexington and Big Sandy Railroad, which runs from Huntington, West Va., to Lexington, Ky. He was also the Vice President of the Kentucky Central Railroad Company.

Gen. Echols forty years ago married Miss Caperton, a sister of Major Caperton, of this city. She died leaving a son and daughter, who live in Virginia. Gen. Echols married again, a few years ago, Mrs. Anna Reid of New-York City. She and her daughter, Miss Reid, live in Staunton. Gen. Echols had no children by his second wife.

Col. Henry Keteltas.

Col. Henry Keteltas, who died Saturday afternoon at his home, 37 St. Mark's Place, was born in this city in 1838. He was a descendant of Jan Evartson Keteltas, who came from Holland in 1649 to settle in New-Amterdam.

Col. Keteltas was graduated from Columbia College, and after traveling in Europe came back to this country to serve in the civil war. As a member of Company F, Seventy-first Regiment, New-York State Militia, he took part as a private in the first battle of Bull Run. He was then made a Captain in the Fifteenth United States Infantry and served in the campaign of the Army of the Ohio. At the battle of Shiloh he was wounded, but returned to duty in three months, and was present at all the engagements of the army of the Cumberland until April 18, 1864, when he was assigned to the staff of Major Gen. James B. Fry in the War Department, Washington.

After having been in command of Fort Morgan, Mobile Bay, and Mount Vernon Arsenal, Alabama, he resigned from the army June 17, 1867, having been brevetted as Major "for gallant and meritorious service" at the battle of Shiloh, and as Lieutenant Colonel "for gallant and meritorious service" at the battles of Chickamauga and Missionary Ridge.

Col. Keteltas was a member of Military Order Loyal Legion, George Washington Post, G. A. R.; St. Nicholas Society, Holland Society, and Union Club of this city. He leaves two brothers and two sisters, one of whom is the wife of United States Senator George Peabody Wetmore of Rhode Island.

Funeral services will be held Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock, conducted by Bishop Potter and the Rev. Dr. Huntington. The burial will be at Woodlawn.

Dr. Carl Pennington Frost.

Carl Pennington Frost, M. D., LL. D., Dean of Dartmouth Medical College and Professor of the Science and Practice of Medicine, died last night in Hanover, N. H., of heart disease. He caught a bad cold last Spring and had not been able to be out except for short drives since then.

He received the degree of Bachelor of Arts from Dartmouth in 1852 and of Master of Arts in 1855. He was graduated from Dartmouth Medical College in 1857 and received the degree of M. D. from New-York Medical College in 1859. He was made LL. D. by Dartmouth in 1892.

He practiced in St. Johnsbury, Vt., from 1857 to 1862. He was a surgeon in the Fifteenth Vermont Volunteers in 1862, and surgeon of the Board of Enrollment from 1862 to 1865. He practiced in Brattleborough, Vt., from 1865 to 1871, and was lecturer on the science and practice of medicine in Dartmouth Medical College from 1869 to 1871. He was made a professor in Dartmouth Medical College in 1871. He was a Trustee in Dartmouth College from 1891 to 1894.

Dr. Frost was sixty-six years old. He leaves a wife and two sons, graduates of Dartmouth in the class of 1886. The elder, G. D. Frost, M. D., is Professor of Anatomy in Dartmouth Medical College, and the younger, E. B. Frost, is Assistant Professor of Astronomy in Dartmouth College.

It is thought that P. S. Connor, M. D., LL. D., Professor of Surgery in Dartmouth since 1872, will be chosen Dean, to succeed Dr. Frost.

Howard De Forest Earle.

Howard De Forest Earle, a son of William H. Earle and a grandson of the late William Pitt Earle, died Saturday last at San Diego, Cal., aged twenty-four years. He was born in New-York, but spent most of his early life at his father's country home, in Norwalk, Conn. In 1890 William H. Earle and his son, Arthur G. Earle, leased the Park Avenue Hotel, and Howard on attaining his majority became a partner. Arthur G. Earle died suddenly about two years ago.

Howard De Forest Earle had for a number of years suffered from an affection of the lungs, and had spent several seasons in different parts of the country in pursuit of health. By advice of his physicians he went to San Diego last November, where for a time he seemed to be improving. Several weeks ago, however, he had a relapse, from which he only partially rallied. He married Miss Harriet Isabel Woodward of Norwalk, Conn., who, with a son, survives him. He was a man of strong individuality, enthusiastic in his business, and at the same time of literary, artistic, and scientific tastes. He was a collector of old and rare books, ancient coins and curios, and had a valuable cabinet of minerals. He was a member of the New-York Athletic and Norwalk Yacht and Pine Lodge Clubs.

Obituary Notes.

—Frank H. Forbes, a Boston newspaper writer, died yesterday at his home in West Newton, Mass. He was born in Watertown, Mass., seventy years ago, the son of Abner Forbes, a noted Prohibitionist. He was a special agent in charge of military railroads during the war, and went to the front as Captain in the Forty-fourth Massachusetts Regiment.

—Alfred Joel, who was formerly prominent in theatrical circles in this city, died last Wednesday at his home, 116 East Fifty-ninth Street. He was once associated with Max Maretzek in the management of the old Academy of Music, and had been with the Casino and the McCaull opera companies.

SHOPPING IN CHINATOWN

SOME THINGS THAT SURPRISE AND INTEREST VISITORS.

Courtesy Shown by the Shopkeepers, Especially to the Sunday School Teachers—Extensive Variety of Wares on Exhibition—Luncheon at a Chinese Restaurant an Experience Not to be Forgotten—Using the Chopsticks.

It was a shopping expedition to Chinatown.

It is just possible that every one in the party did not know that it was a shopping expedition. Certainly Mr. Chan Kew did not, or he would not have acted as leader. No man of any nationality, in his right mind, would take a band of women shopping.

It was a shopping expedition, for different shops were visited, their contents examined in detail with much interest, and not a thing was purchased. That is the definition of shopping as it is popularly understood in this country.

The party should have consisted of a pioneer woman worker in the first Chinese Sunday school in Brooklyn, two of the present teachers of the school, Mr. Chan Kew, the Sunday school as well as a court interpreter, and a reporter, who was invited to go along.

Every one, so to say, has been to Chinatown nowadays, but every one does not go under just such pleasant conditions. Those conditions on the day of the expedition were exclusive of the weather, for it rained all the time, and in every way, from a steady downpour to a melancholy drizzle.

The weather was too much for the two teachers, who, with a wise consideration for their bonnets, for economic if not more frivolous reasons, declined to venture out into the dampness. This reduced the party, but, if it lost in good-fellowship, it gained in convenience of size. The narrow, crowded sidewalks of Chinatown were not arranged with a view to expeditions.

The interest of the party began in the cars on the way. It was an outside interest, however. By nobody is there manifested a closer interest in other people's affairs than by the people of New-York. They have the curiosity credited to rural communities, but which is a marked feature of urban life. Wherever, even such a nice-looking Chinaman, wearing United States clothes and gold-bowed glasses, was going with a party of American women, they could not understand, and when, after the stop at Chatham Square, the train started on, it carried at least one carful of people whose necks were turned almost to dislocation and a line of windows at which were riveted as many pairs of curious eyes as there were panes of glass.

The entrance to Chinatown was made at Mott Street. Mr. Chan Kew has acted as guide so many times that he has an array of facts which he presents to strangers as fluently as a professional guide.

"It is to Mott Street that the Chinese first came in New-York," he said. "That store, No. 15," pointing to a dingy looking establishment, "is the oldest store in the place. Just above here is another old store. Rents here are kept up exorbitantly because of the demand for room. At first, when the Chinese kept very closely to Mott Street, the rents were enough, while you could almost have had a place given you on Pell Street. Now the Chinese have turned the corner, and Pell Street, which they have taken possession of entirely, with the exception of the few places where the Italians have long leases and will not be bought out, is as high-priced as Mott Street was before. A large store on the ground floor will not rent for less than $100, and a small room at the front will cost at least $25 a month.

Pell Street is the populous Street, the shopping street of Chinatown. All along are the Chinese signs, in varying degrees of brightness, hanging over the street in front of the different shops. There is everything to be found in one of the largest, while, Mr. Chan Kew says, does a business with a capital stock of $100,000.

If you are a Sunday school teacher shopping in Chinatown you know the proprietors of the stores and are invited to sit down. Your chair is a beautiful stool of black wood, like ebony, carved, with a marble seat, and after you are tired, you rest your elbow on a little stand of the same material, which is a pipe table on which the bowl of a long-stemmed pipe may be rested, and Mr. Chan Kew shows you a variety of Chinese pipes.

The proprietor answers, in the meantime, the usual polite questions or philosophical reflections upon the weather, inquiries concerning his family, &c.

The proprietor of this particular establishment—if he really is the proprietor, for is not within the ability of most visitors to Chinatown to form a connection between a name heard in an introduction and a hieroglyphic sign on the outside—lives in Brooklyn, where he has a wife and three children.

"Lil baby not quite well," he says, in reply to the polite inquiries. "Two boys grow very large. They like to play in rain. In house, they play—walk round in Chinese shoes."

A Chinese store exhibits very nearly as wide and extensive a variety of goods as are to be found in a big American establishment, though, so far as the shopping expedition investigated the other day, Chinese merchants have not yet gone into the business of feminine gowns and headgear.

There were embroideries of different kinds—embroideries always attract the attention of women shoppers—carved ivories, a charming jinrikisha of metal, Chinese shoes, and, besides a host of other things, two ordinary American rocking chairs that might form a part of the household furnishing of any ordinary family.

The jinrikisha was a frame, and, with a picture inserted, one might have one's dearest friend as he would appear taking a drive in Chinatown.

There were Chinese oils and vinegars in tall, quaint straw-covered Chinese bottles for housekeepers; teas, and large packages of Chinese tobacco that might have been tea from the appearance of the outside wrappers, if they had not been ornamented with the familiar green Custom House stamp.

Of course, the business of shopping was enlivened by a luncheon. All well-conditioned shopping expeditions are. The restaurant, quite after the American plan, was on the second floor of the building. Every woman tells what she had for luncheon on shopping days just as much as she tells of the purchases she did or did not make.

The difference is that in lunching in Chinatown the various dishes have to be described by the substances they contain rather than by one general name, a process not always easy in American dishes.

There was tea for the first course, last course, and all the time. The tea is interesting, aside from its good quality. Women not accustomed to shopping in Chinatown find pouring tea from one tiny saucer-covered bowls into the small cups in a neat housekeeperly way difficult, and so a mildly exciting experiment.

The first pièce de résistance—there did not seem to be entrées—was a pretty specimen of culinary art. Pineapple chicken, it was called, but the pineapple and chicken were only a small part. There were peas in the pod, the brilliant natural green color preserved; dark, rich-colored mushrooms, bamboo root in slices, with the large, juicy pieces of preserved pineapple, and small pieces of chicken. Even a Brooklyn Sunday school teacher of wide experience has to be instructed in regard to the condiments of Chinese dishes with each visit to Chinatown. Pièce de résistance No. 2, or of the second course, was chop sui. Chop sui is not so aesthetic a dish as to appearance, but very delicious as to taste. Beef, pork, and bean sprouts are its principal parts. The beef and sprouts only are in evidence.

"Chinese cooks never have cookbooks," said Mr. Chan Kew, who was exercising his talents as an interpreter in a new line, and no two cooks prepare a dish alike. These sprouts in the chop sui are grown for use. A quantity of beans is put aside and allowed to sprout. When the sprouts are a little over an inch long, and white and crisp, they are used for cooking."

Pièce de résistance No. 3 was fried noodles. The noodles—narrow strips of flour and water crust—were fried in deep fat, and formed the foundation of a dish in which there was apparently a little of everything, including onions cut into small pieces.

That, with the Chinese nuts and the ivory chopsticks served with the first course and used throughout the luncheon, finished it.

"They are so pretty and graceful, those chopsticks," said one of the shoppers, "that I can't help wondering why they are not used more. They are much better than a clumsy fork. Yes, it would require a change in American cooking. That didn't occur to me."

The main part of the restaurant is gay with colored glass, in Chinese designs, big baskets of flowers, tassels, and ornaments, shells, and silk. They are expensive ornaments. Mr. Chan Kew, who has developed an American commercial sense of values, says "they would not cost less than $50 apiece."

There are a great many shops to visit in Chinatown, and shop windows would be interesting, but a few visitors at a few windows would soon obstruct the business of the street.

If you wish a clothes wringer or an ironing board in Chinatown you go to the manufactory, in a cellar. Possibly the Chinese characters on them increase their value, but they are recommended as wedding presents. They made a clothes wringer for that purpose only the other day.

There is the little mission conducted by Mr. Chang Kew and the thirty Christian Chinamen of Chinatown to visit, and there is always a social side for a visiting teacher. The pupils of the Brooklyn school belong, many of them, in New-York, and there are ex-pupils and friends. A teacher in a Chinese school has a warm feeling for her pupils and all their race.

"I think as much of the Chinese as I do of my own people," says Miss Isabel Shirley, who was the real head of the party to Chinatown.

Miss Shirley was one of the first workers in the first Chinese Sunday school in Brooklyn, which was opened in

CHIEF CONLIN RETURNS

TOOK LITTLE MORE THAN HALF HIS LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

This, He Says, Not Because of Police Department Affairs—Unwilling to Discuss Any of the Recent Happenings Affecting the Department—Much Interested in Controller Fitch's Refusal to Transfer Funds—Not to Resign.

"I won't say anything about police matters until I get into the saddle again," said Chief of Police Conlin yesterday to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, a few hours after he had stepped ashore from La Bretagne, which arrived here late Saturday night from Havre.

Chief Conlin has been away twenty-nine days, though his leave of absence was fifty days. He said that there was no significance in the suddenness of his return.

"I feel much better and am thoroughly rested," he continued. "Although I did intend to stay away the whole fifty days, I have had a good holiday and am quite prepared for work again."

Chief Peter Conlin.
Just Returned from a Short Vacation in Europe.

One of the first things the Chief of the New-York police force did when he got to his home in West One Hundred and Twentieth Street yesterday was to read the newspapers. He noted everything that had a special interest for him as Chief of Police and by the time the reporter found him, he seemed thoroughly posted on all that had happened during his absence, from the dismissal of the Lexow indictments and the row between Controller Fitch and the Police Board to the enforcement of the Raines law and the new work of his predecessor, Superintendent Byrnes.

Nevertheless, the Chief refused to discuss these matters or to venture an opinion for publication upon anything that had taken place during his absence.

"I have not heard anything of police matters while away," he said, with a laugh.

"You have no idea of resigning?"

The Chief smiled, murmured something about "chestnuts," and replied, "Certainly not."

He could not be coaxed into any expression of opinion concerning Controller Fitch's attitude in refusing to transfer the money for the Police Board to the contingency fund, but observed quietly that the ways of obtaining evidence against such places as disorderly houses were the same now as they had been for the last ten years.

The dismissal of the Lexow indictments, the acquittal of Capt. Killilea, and the sentence of ex-Capt. Carpenter seemed specially interesting to him, and he remarked that he now had three more Captains available—Siebert, Price, and Killilea.

Chief Conlin chatted freely of his trip. "I'm sorry I wasn't seasick," he remarked. "I had hoped for a long spell of that dreaded sickness, thinking it might help my catarrh. However, I escaped.

"I spent a week in Paris, five days in London, and then went back to Paris again.

"I made no special study of the police force of either city, but I kept my eyes wide open, and I think we have the finest police force in the world. They may talk of the steadiness of the London constabulary and the brilliancy of the French gendarmes, but I think the New-York police are superior. When I got off the steamer and saw our bluecoats standing on the dock, looking so fine and soldierly, I tell you I felt proud of them—indeed, I did."

"You think the New-York police are better now than they were two years ago?"

"I certainly do," was the emphatic reply.

"I think they are better in every way—they are more polite, ready, and courteous to the people in the streets; they are quicker to help, and in many ways superior to the demoralized condition in which the adjournment of the Lexow committee left them."

There was nothing eventful in the sea voyage, which was fairly calm and pleasant. One large iceberg was passed, and Friday night there was thick fog. "Otherwise," said the Chief, "the voyage on La Bretagne was a delightful one."

A MOTHER'S DANGEROUS MISTAKE.

Tried to Give Her Children Carbolic Acid for Medicine.

Mrs. Jane Kaiser, wife of Philip Kaiser of 150 Lexington Avenue, Jersey City, and her children, Philip and Emma, had a narrow escape from death early yesterday morning.

The children had been slightly ill, and Mrs. Kaiser had prepared for them a decoction of roots and herbs as a Spring medicine. She gave the boy a spoonful, but he said that it burned his mouth, and spat it out. She then tried to induce the girl to take a spoonful of the medicine, telling her that her brother only fancied it burned, and promising her a lump of sugar if she would take the medicine. The girl took a sip of the stuff, but she, too, said it burned, and she would not swallow any of it.

Mrs. Kaiser laughed at the children's fears, and then, in order to show them that the medicine was harmless, she swallowed a spoonful of it herself. The next moment she screamed with pain and fell unconscious.

Mr. Kaiser at once summoned Dr. A. C. Muttart and City Physician John R. Everett, who found that Mrs. Kaiser had made a mistake and had taken a bottle containing a solution of carbolic acid from the closet instead of the bottle of medicine.

They found Mrs. Kaiser in a critical condition, and it was not until last night that they pronounced her out of danger.

The children, they said, had not swallowed any of the acid. The boy's mouth was severely and the girl's slightly burned, but beyond that they suffered no inconvenience. Both attended Sunday school in the afternoon.

Hebrews to Combat Socialists.

The leading men in the Hebrew trades are making preparations to begin a resolute fight against the Socialists who have been making inroads into the ranks of the Jewish workingmen. They are about to establish a weekly newspaper exposing the fallacies and evil doctrines of the Socialists. They are sure of getting 5,000 subscribers to begin with.

Miss Lystra to Appear at the Fair.

Miss Adeline Lystra, elocutionist and reader, has been engaged by the ladies' committee to take part in the entertainment of visitors at the Cuban Fair in the Madison Square Garden. Miss Lystra will make her first appearance upon Thursday evening.

Wife Murderer and Suicide.

CHICO, Cal., May 24.—Richard Little shot and killed his wife at their home in this city last night, and committed suicide by firing a bullet through his own neck. He is supposed to have been temporarily insane, there being no known motive for the crime.

CAPT. COOK'S LOSS A MYSTERY.

Steamship Horsa Arrives in Command of Her Chief Officer.

Minus Captain and cargo, and with decks blackened and holds charred by the fire which came so perilously near destroying the vessel, the British steamship Horsa reached this port yesterday. Chief Officer McIntosh, who assumed command of the ship after the disappearance of Capt. Cook, said that no further light had been thrown on the mystery of Capt. Cook's disappearance.

Much of the story of the Horsa's ill-fated voyage was told when the ship put into Southport, N. C. The officers added a few additional details yesterday. Mr. McIntosh said that the vessel had sailed from Port Morant, Jamaica, on May 13, with a full cargo of bananas. All went well until May 16, at 6 o'clock P. M., when dense volumes of smoke were found issuing from the forward hold. All hands were immediately summoned and an attempt was made to subdue the flames, but the heat became unbearable, and within two hours all were compelled to take to the boats. The entire crew, consisting of twenty men, hastily abandoned the vessel and lay by her all night.

The fire, which was situated in the forward part of the ship, burned itself out toward morning, and the crew boarded the ship again, and after a few hours of hard work succeeded in subduing the fire. When the excitement was over, it was noticed that Capt. Cook was missing. Search was made for him, but he could not be found. His absence was not noted when the ship was abandoned during the night, and it was supposed that he was in one of the several boats. Inquiry made when the crew had reassembled showed that he had not been in any of the boats.

Chief Officer McIntosh took command and bore away to the southward, in the hope of meeting some passing steamer which would render assistance. No vessels were sighted, however, and the steamer was headed for Southport, N. C., where she arrived on the afternoon of May 20. All the cargo in the forward holds was a total loss. The little that was stowed in the afterhold will be discharged alongside Pier 1 North River.

John McIntyre, the principal owner of the Horsa, boarded the steamer at Southport and ordered her to proceed to this port.

Neither Capt. McIntosh nor Mr. McIntyre could give any explanation as to the cause of the fire. The Horsa's cargo consisted of bananas and was consigned to J. E. Kerr & Co. W. W. Hurlbut & Co. are the steamer's agents.

The damage to the ship is estimated at $10,000. It will require four weeks to make the necessary repairs.

GRAND ARMY MEN AT CHURCH.

Many Organizations of Veterans Attend Divine Service.

In accordance with their yearly custom, a number of Grand Army posts held memorial services in a number of the city churches last night. In each instance the church was elaborately decorated with American flags and flowers.

In the Church of the Ascension, Tenth Street and Fifth Avenue, the centre aisle of the church was set apart for the veterans. There were about 300 of the old soldiers present, and with their old battle flags, uniforms, and insignia, the church took a very warlike appearance.

Among the posts represented were Farnham Post, No. 458; Washington Post, No. 103; Hooker Post, No. 128; J. C. Rice Post, No. 29; Veteran Post, No. 436, and Naval Post, No. 516. The Ladies' Auxiliary of Hooker Post was also present.

The regular Episcopal service was read, after which the Rev. Dr. Percy Stickney Grant preached on "The Christian Soldier."

Memorial services were held also at the Perry Street Methodist Episcopal Church. George B. McClellan Post, G. A. R., escorted by the Lincoln Pioneer Corps, marched to the church and assisted in the services. The post was in charge of Commander George Knight, and the Lincoln Corps was headed by Major Winfield Van Cott. The Rev. Ell Quick, the pastor of the church, delivered an address suitable to the occasion.

Alexander Hamilton Post, No. 182, G. A. R., attended service last night at the Church of the Puritans, One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, near Fifth Avenue. The Rev. Charles J. Young, D. D., preached the sermon.

Winfield Scott Hancock Post, No. 259, G. A. R., with the Woman's Relief Corps connected with the post, and Judson Kilpatrick Post attended memorial service at the Lenox Avenue Union Church last night. Mrs. Marie Mason of the relief corps read a patriotic poem. The Rev. Millard Philputt, pastor of the church, preached.

Several Grand Army posts were in the audience last night at the Church of the Paulist Fathers, Fifty-ninth Street and Columbus Avenue. Father Elliott conducted the services, and patriotic hymns were sung by the congregation.

The Rev. Madison C. Peters preached to a congregation largely made up of veterans at the Bloomingdale Church, Sixty-eighth Street and Western Boulevard.

For the first time in the history of the Grand Army, memorial services of that organization were held in a Jewish synagogue when, last night, H. B. Claflin Post, No. 578, attended Temple Beth-El, where the regular ritual of the Grand Army for the occasion was gone through with and a sermon was preached by Dr. Rudolph Grossman, assistant rabbi of the synagogue.

WOMAN STRUGGLED WITH BURGLAR

Attempt Made to Rob Inmates of Berracha Orphanage.

Burglars or a burglar forced an entrance into the Berracha Orphanage at College Point early yesterday morning. A window on the second floor was forced open, and the intruder (only one was seen, although it is believed the man had a companion) entered the room of Hanna Lentz, one of the workers in the orphanage. She was awakened by the noise and lit a match to see what the trouble was. She was terror-stricken to find a man in the room.

As she was about to call out, the man seized her, and a terrific struggle followed. The man succeeded in muffling the woman's screams for some time, but she finally made an outcry which aroused the other inmates. As soon as the woman screamed, the man ran and escaped. Shots were fired at him, but it is thought he was not hit. The noise caused a commotion among the orphans, but they were reassured by the matron and her assistants.

KILLED FOR HIS POSTAGE STAMPS.

Confession of Man and Woman Clears the Courville Trunk Mystery.

PARIS, May 24.—It is believed that the mystery attending the discovery at Courville, near Cherbourg, of the body of a young man in a trunk, has been cleared up.

It is reported that Joseph Aubert and Marguerite Dubois, who were arrested at Courville with the trunk in their possession, have confessed that they killed the young man, whose name was Delahef, in order to obtain a collection of postage stamps which he owned. The collection was worth $2,000.

When first taken into custody the couple explained their possession of the body by saying that a man named Bernard had asked them to take it with them in order to save the expense of a coffin. They gave a wrong address as their residence in Paris.

AMMUNITION FOR THE YAQUIS.

American Aid for Their Fight Against Mexican Settlers.

HERMOSILLA, Mexico, May 24.—Advices have just been received by the Government authorities of an alleged shipment of rifles, pistols, and ammunition from the United States to an American at Elijos, a small town below here.

It is said that an American named Morris delivered the guns and ammunition to the Yaqui Indians, and the latter are preparing for a more vigorous warfare against the Mexican settlers than ever. A band of about 100 Yaquis attacked the ranch of Miquel Jerena, near Sarinposo, and killed four ranch employes and burned all the buildings.

A large force of Federal troops are in the turbulent territory, and have had a number of skirmishes with the Indians.

Daniel Frederick, Aged 107, Dead.

VINCENNES, Ind., May 24.—Daniel Frederick, aged one hundred and seven years, is dead. He was born and reared in this county. He was the oldest resident in the State.

SITUATION IN TOBACCO

EFFECTS OF WEYLER'S ORDER ON THE AMERICAN MARKET.

A Modification in Favor of Prior Contracts Hoped For—Havana Storehouses Denuded of Their Stocks and Thousands of Bales Being Shipped—A Bountiful Supply of Fillers, but High Grade Wrappers Scarce.

Pending the outcome of the diplomatic representations of Secretary Olney to the Spanish Prime Minister, the Havana leaf tobacco trade in the United States will, apparently, be in the dark as to the real effect which the recent edict of Gen. Weyler will have.

A cablegram, printed yesterday, quoted Señor Canovas as denying official knowledge of a protest from the United States Government, but admitting that inquiries had been made by our State Department as to the intentions of the Spanish Government regarding the questions of contracts already made between Cuban producers and American buyers.

Señor Canovas is reported to have said that his Government regarded the order as not retroactive, and that arrangements were being made to have existing contracts proved, so that there should be no abuse of the privilege of shipping tobacco purchased under contracts made before the issue of the decree.

This aspect of the case hardly agrees with the terms of Gen. Weyler's order, the first two articles of which read as follows:

Temporarily, and while the abnormal situation which this island is now experiencing continues, the exportation of tobacco leaf grown in the Provinces of Pinar del Rio and Havana, excepting that required for local consumption, is hereby prohibited.

A term of ten days from this date (May 16) is granted for the purpose of exportation of tobacco leaf from the Provinces of Pinar del Rio and Havana. Within this period of ten days all business transactions comprised in contracts made prior to the present proclamation must be effected. Said term being elapsed, island Custom Houses will not pass the exportation policies, nor will they allow the exportation of the tobacco leaf under any circumstances whatever.

The language attributed to Senor Canovas, it will be seen, is hardly consistent with the plain terms of the order, and an extension of the time in which exports may be made, rather than a qualified interpretation of the order, would seem to be the probable resort for relief.

Statements made by persons in the trade and by trade authorities as to the practical effect of the decree, and also as to the available supply of Havana leaf, should it be enforced without modification, are so conflicting as to have given rise to a suspicion that the occasion has been seized upon to manipulate prices in a manner unwarranted by facts. There are retailers at least who thus interpret the talk of an advance in prices.

The United States Tobacco Journal says:

The decree of Capt. Gen. Weyler prohibiting the export of Havana leaf from the Island of Cuba is very much like closing the stable door after the horse is gone, for there is hardly any leaf left on the Island of Cuba at present fit for export or use in the United States. Cuba has been well nigh cleared out, up to date, of any available leaf by American buyers. Nor is there the slightest prospect of any fresh supply in the near future. The insurgents are masters of all the districts in which tobacco is grown, and they have issued orders, on penalty of death, not to move the little that is left in those regions.

If this represents the true condition, consternation in the trade would appear to be merely affected, and based on causes as ethereal as the curling smoke of the fragrant Vuelta. Indeed, the situation thus presented, after the Weyler edict, does not differ materially from the outlook of a month ago, when the opinions of leading dealers were recorded in THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The scarcity of factory Vegas had already led to the closing up of several factories in Havana, and the local manufacturers were appealing to the Government to prohibit export. A short crop was predicted, owing to the operations of the insurgents, and the difficulty of obtaining labor, incident to the recruiting of the patriot army and the Spanish volunteers, rendered uncertain how much of the Vuelta, Abajo, and Partidos crops could be housed.

It was said at the office of F. Miranda & Co. that there was on hand but a small stock of the goods used in the finer grades of cigars, perhaps only a year's supply, but probably a little more than the customary surplus, due to the dullness in trade prior to July last, and also to an extra importation in anticipation of contingencies that might arise in the island.

G. W. Sheldon was authority for the statement that, with the exception of a couple of the fine grades, there was probably a three years' supply of Havana leaf, a large supply having been stored in Havana, and owned largely by American houses. The imports for several months had been also unusually large.

Thus the present condition appears to have been foreseen and provided for, and the effect of the Weyler edict bears principally on the 1896 crop, which was regarded as an uncertain quantity at the best. If the decree is not to be interpreted as retroactive, such portion of this as was previously contracted for may be added to present holdings, and the total quantity will be all that can be counted on for two years to come, if, as generally believed, there will be no crop next year.

The 1896 crop is estimated now at 75,000 bales, or 45,000 bales less than was counted up a month ago, and a gradual stiffening of prices, already firm, was to be looked for, regardless of the Weyler edict. The immediate effect of the latter has been a precipitant rush to effect the shipment of holdings still on the island. The Ward Line steamship Vigilancia, which arrived here Wednesday last from Havana, brought 3,062 bales; the Yucatan, due here to-day, has 8,000 bales; the Mascotte, which arrived at Key West Saturday, brought 710 bales, and the steamship Algiers, at Havana, was loading 13,000 bales. Fifty thousand bales were reported to be on the wharves ready for shipment.

How serious the effect would be of a giving out of the Havana leaf used for wrappers may be understood when it is known that about 200,000,000 clear Havana cigars are manufactured annually in the United States, representing an industry in which an army of men and enormous capital are employed.

According to A. Schulte, owner of several cigar stores, who recently returned from a business trip to Key West and Florida, there is now a sufficient supply of Havana leaf "fillers" in the United States to last several years, but the dearth of "wrappers" will make a "clear Havana" an expensive luxury by the first of next year, and already manufacturers are preparing to raise prices. Mr. Schulte fears that before the year is up most of the manufacturers of clear Havanas will close up. While the fine grades are essential in the make of the large Perfectos, there may be some consolation to lovers of the weed in knowing that by the smaller cigars tobacco leaf intended for fillers may be used for wrappers. Sumatra wrappers will also receive a boom, and the greater because of a short supply.

A retail cigar dealer said yesterday: "I expect you will shortly be made aware of the tobacco situation by paying 10 cents straight for a cigar you formerly got at three for a quarter, and two-for-a-quarter cigars will sell at 15 cents straight. For 5 cents, you will have an American filler instead of Havana filler, and you probably won't be able to get a clear Havana for less than 10 cents straight, and you may have to take them at two for a quarter. There will also be more Sumatra wrappers used with Havana fillers."

Domestic-filler stock has increased 4 cents in a month, and an additional increase of as much more is looked for, so that the Havana leaf manufacturers' loss is the domestic producers' gain.

The annual American leaf production averages about 400,000,000 pounds. Leaf imported during 1895 amounted to 20,895,037 pounds, valued at $11,553,157.

Besides the leaf tobacco produced, there were manufactured in the United States during 1895 82,000,000 pounds of smoking tobacco and 12,000,000 pounds of snuff.

Injured by Bicycle Riders.

Otto Seidel, ten years old, of 312 Glenmore Avenue, Brooklyn, was run into by Charles Meeg, twelve years old, of 167 Bradford Street, yesterday afternoon and received a fracture of the skull. Both boys were riding bicycles at the time. The injured boy was taken to St. Mary's Hospital.

Joseph Scoff, eighty-five years old, was run into by an unknown bicyclist at Myrtle and Bedford Avenues yesterday and was severely injured. He was attended by an ambulance surgeon and was taken to his home, at 749 Myrtle Avenue.

MRS. ROSENFELD'S PECULIAR STATE

Has Been Unconscious from Hysteria Since May 18.

The severe illness of Mrs. Monroe H. Rosenfeld is of considerable interest to Brooklyn physicians. Dr. John C. Shaw, an expert on nervous diseases; Dr. Henry Noss, Dr. John Griffin, ex-Health Commissioner, and Dr. Dixon are paying special attention to the case.

Mrs. Rosenfeld has been ill since May 13, and from that day has been in a cataleptic state, except for about two hours four days ago, when she was conscious.

The Rosenfelds live in an apartment house at 154 Jay Street, near Sands Street. They were married in England about five years ago. Mrs. Rosenfeld is said to be an accomplished woman, and her husband to be devoted to her.

She is subject to hysteria, and has had many attacks of that disease, but never before one such as the present. Once, shortly after she came to this country, she had an attack, and wandered to the banks of the Gowanus Canal. She was found at one of the bridges, and it is not known what she would have attempted to do had the policeman not taken care of her. On another occasion she came near being run over by a cable car in this city.

Mrs. Rosenfeld about two months ago began to clean house, and got in a very nervous state over it. On the day she first became ill with her present trouble she was cleaning house, and after two hours' hard work fell and in falling struck her head against the edge of a bureau. The blow was severe, but her skull was not fractured. She was put to bed, and has been there ever since.

Her husband says the only nourishment she has received has been given to her by forcing liquid food through her closed teeth.

Mrs. Rosenfeld tried to secure a servant to aid her in keeping the house in order, and in sixty days she had no less than twenty-one servants. She was unable to keep a servant, because no one of them was careful enough around the house.

Dr. Noss, in speaking to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES about the case last night, said:

"Mrs. Rosenfeld is suffering from a severe attack of hysteria, but I think she will recover. She has been in this cataleptic state for thirteen days, with the exception of two hours about four days ago, when she was conscious. I examined her this afternoon, and I found her temperature at 99 4-5, which is unusual, as in the regular cases of suspended animation there is no temperature.

"I am of the opinion that she tried to show to-day that she was endeavoring to return to consciousness, and at one time believed that she would recognize me, but she did not come out of her unconscious state. I believe that she will recover, and that it is simply a question of time."

Dr. Noss and the other physicians who are attending Mrs. Rosenfeld are surprised that she has remained in her present stupor for so long a time.

POLICE ARREST HENRY SELLIG.

Say He Is the Leader of the Gang That Used B. Blank's Name.

The police of the Fifth Precinct yesterday arrested Henry Sellig of 307 Lenox Avenue, whom they believe to be the leader of the swindlers who have victimized merchants throughout the country during the last two months as "B. Blank, 29 Murray Street." Sellig was arrested by the detectives when about to visit a brother-in-law, in Ninetieth Street, near Lexington Avenue.

Sellig's brother, Franz Sellig, and William Matzner, who were arrested Saturday, were arraigned yesterday before Magistrate Kudlich, in the Centre Street Police Court, and remanded until this morning, when the three men will be arraigned together.

The police, who searched "B. Blank's" office, at 29 Murray Street, found 776 letters, written by persons with whom the bogus concern had transacted business. Following are the names of a few victims, and the amounts they lost through "B. Blank":

D. B. Balz, Key West, Fla., $282.50; L. Shaw & Co., Yarmouth, Me., $250; Marcos Moralos Cigar Company, Philadelphia, Penn., $200; C. W. Garrett, Norfolk, Va., $350; Ossipee Valley Canning Company, $750; I. W. Dien, Gordonville, Penn., $170; H. G. Mills, Voltair, Penn., $80; W. H. Rumkle, Red Lion, Penn., $155; D. D. Bresch, Cressman, Penn., $150; I. C. Neff & Co., Red Lion, Penn., $195; J. R. Shellenberger, York, Penn., $290; R. H. Shall, Slatington, Penn., $100; Adam Koehler, Dallaston, Penn., $120; John A. Wert, Dallaston, Penn., $185, and Marcos Morales Cigar Company, Philadelphia, Penn., $525.

Rost & Co. of Red Lion, Penn., became suspicious of "B. Blank" and made inquiries. They found that "B. Blank" of 29 Murray Street was not B. Blank of 344 Greenwich Street, who is a reputable merchant.

"We thought we were making a deal with B. Blank of 344 Greenwich Street," they wrote. "Everything seems so dark about Murray Street, so please give us light and references."

The correspondence captured did not contain a reply to Rost & Co.'s request.

AN EAST SIDE BREAD FAMINE.

Hebrew Journeymen Bakers Strike and Cause Discomfort.

Bread was scarce yesterday on the east side of down town, and not a few of the housewives had to resort to the primitive methods of baking doughcakes in their kitchen range ovens. In the bakeries and groceries bread was at a premium of 100 per cent. Two-cent small loaves easily brought 4 cents, and a four-cent loaf sold for 8 cents.

The cause of the bread famine was the strike of the Hebrew journeymen bakers, who demand an advance of wages, a ten-hour workday, and several other things, to which their employers objected.

The orthodox Hebrews would not eat bread prepared by Gentile hands, and had to content themselves with the bread that could be prepared in those Hebrew bakeries where men had returned to work after having gained their point with their employers. These bakeries were besieged all day long with men and women, scolding and clamoring for bread. This compelled some fifty master bakers to accede to the demands of the men. There were still about 400 journeymen bakers "out" in the evening.

GERMAN CATHOLICS IN CONVENTION.

Members of Church Societies Meet in Brooklyn.

The first convention of the German Roman Catholic Church societies of the State of New-York will be held to-day at Military Hall, Scholes and Leonard Streets, Brooklyn. The delegates, numbering nearly 2,000, were in that city yesterday and attended divine services at the Church of the Most Holy Trinity, on Montrose Avenue, where high mass was celebrated by the Rev. Peter Dauffenbach.

The delegates were taken care of by the resident delegates during the afternoon, and in the evening they went to the Lyceum Theatre, where addresses were delivered by Mgr. Schroeder of the Catholic University, Washington, D. C., the Rev. Father Schwenninger of Brooklyn, and the Rev. A. Berghold of Guttenberg, N. J.

The convention's business will be transacted to-day, and officers for the coming year will be elected. The present officers are: President, John Engles; Vice Presidents, H. J. Schroeder and Joseph Zoll; Secretaries, John J. Ehrne and Jacob Klingel, and Treasurer, Henry Greenfeld.

Arrested Husband and Wife.

John and Mary Orson, eighteen and sixteen years old, respectively, of 208 East Twenty-fifth Street, who were married recently, went out on the Western Boulevard on their bicycles yesterday. They rode too fast and were arrested. John was locked up in the West Sixty-eighth Street Station and Mary was taken to the West Forty-seventh Street Station, where there is a matron. They will be arraigned in Yorkville Court this morning.

Fire Thought to be Incendiary.

A small fire among some rags, in the basement of the five-story tenement 455 West Twenty-seventh Street, alarmed the tenants last night. The fire was extinguished with a pail of water and an examination of the rags disclosed the fact that they had been saturated with kerosene. Mrs. Harvey, the janitress, notified the police that she and many of the tenants feared that there was an attempt made to burn the house.

STILL WANT DR. GILMAN

FRIENDS OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS HOPE HE MAY YET COME.

The Action of the Trustees and Faculty of Johns Hopkins University Not Considered to be Determinative—Seth Low and Joseph H. Choate Call on Andrew D. White, but He Says He Will Not Engage in Educational Work.

In spite of the action in Baltimore on Saturday of the Board of Trustees of Johns Hopkins University and Dr. Daniel C. Gilman's reported utterances, hope was expressed yesterday that he might become Superintendent of New-York's schools.

No one was found yesterday who had heard an educator of the rank and reputation of Dr. Gilman mentioned as willing to be presented as a rival to Mr. Jasper, whose friends are working hard for him as Superintendent. Those recognized as leaders in the several interests in the Board of Education were either absent from town or shunned talk for publication. President Maclay of the Board of Education was reported absent from the city, Commissioner Strauss was not found, and Commissioner Hubbell was at his country home in Massachusetts.

"What has come from Baltimore," said an ardent admirer of Dr. Gilman and one who was active in presenting him as admirably fitted to be the head of our public educational system, "means nothing, in my opinion. I consider the whole thing to be undetermined.

"First, because of the position in which the reports place Dr. Gilman. He is not a man to be owned by any Trustees of any institution. Secondly, nothing has come to any of his advocates to show that he is bound by any action of the Trustees of the Johns Hopkins University.

"That duality of Superintendency, that device of dividing the office comprehended in Commissioner Beneville's resolution, was a trick of the enemy. No such plan will be adopted. It simply suggested plans for Dr. Gilman and Mr. Jasper. Dr. Gilman's first requisite to success would be authority, and this he would not possess were the intent of the Beneville resolution carried out.

"Possibly this may have been used as an argument at Baltimore to sway President Gilman—that he would be hampered in his work."

"I have endeavored to act independently and for the best interests of education," said Commissioner John A. Rogers, "but if Dr. Gilman is out, I have nothing to say."

"And if he has not withdrawn the authorization to present his name?"

"New-York should be proud to have a chance to secure such an educator.

"But in regard to Mr. Beneville's resolution, of course, with Dr. Gilman out of the field that falls to the ground. In any event a Supervisor or General Supervisor of Pedagogy would be subordinate to the School Superintendent. The law contemplated but one superior officer in this regard—the Superintendent—and the Supervisor would be a subordinate.

"I only know of what happened in Baltimore from the newspapers. As I understand it, the Trustees of Johns Hopkins University held a meeting and urged his retention on an appeal of the Faculty. Dr. Gilman was summoned before the Trustees, and he is reported to have said that it was very evident he would not be permitted to go to New-York.

"If Dr. Gilman is held at Baltimore the influence will be a sense of loyalty to the university—sympathetic, not financial. His own tone was evidenced in the remark he made, that in New-York he saw his grandest opportunity for educational work. He also said, if The Baltimore Sun quoted him correctly, that he was willing to entertain the proposition, but his acceptance depended on the character of the offer and the manner in which it was received by the Trustees of the Johns Hopkins University and his Baltimore friends."

It is likely that at the meeting of the Board of Education thursday all the members in town—Commissioner Conant in Europe—will be present. Commissioner Hunt was traveling in the West yesterday. The other members are classified as follows by a member who advocates the election of Dr. Gilman:

In favor of Dr. Gilman—Commissioners McIntyre, Muttart, Rogers, Prentiss, Dr. Peaslee, Mack, Hubbell, and Andrews.

In favor of Mr. Jasper—Commissioners Maclay, Strauss, Holt, Little, Beneville, Van Arsdale, Hunt, Dr. McSweeny, and Ketchum.

In doubt—Commissioners Wehrum, Adams, and Kelly.

Andrew D. White, one of the members of the Venezuelan Commission, and formerly President of Cornell University, was visited yesterday afternoon at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where he was staying, by Joseph H. Choate and President Seth Low of Columbia College, who called together.

After Mr. Choate and Mr. Low had gone, Mr. White came down stairs into the corridor of the hotel. A reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES asked him if he contemplated renewing his active connection with educational work. He replied:

"No; I shall not again do any active work beyond the general interest which I take in educational matters and my solicitude in everything that concerns Cornell University."

Mr. White, beyond a smiling affirmation of the fact that he had seen Mr. Low during the afternoon, was mute about the object of the latter's visit with Mr. Choate, though it is likely that it had a bearing on the coming election of the Superintendent of Schools of this city.

GOING TO SEA FOR PRACTICE.

Rear Admiral Bunce to Take Out Four Cruisers To-day.

Rear Admiral Bunce, who commands the North Atlantic Station, will take to sea to-day the four cruisers of his command which are now anchored off Tompkinsville, S. I. The squadron will consist of the flagship New-York and the cruisers Cincinnati, Raleigh, and Montgomery.

The ships will get under way at 10:30 A. M. The Admiral's intention in going out is to exercise the vessels in torpedo drill and in small-arm target practice. If the practice is finished early, the squadron may return to its anchorage this evening. Otherwise, it will cruise off the harbor and make its way back to port to-morrow morning.

At a suitable distance from the coast a target will be put overboard. The flagship will then designate by signal the vessel selected to discharge a torpedo at the mark, the distance at which the missile is to be launched, and the speed of the ship at the moment of launch.

The vessels are fitted with automobile torpedoes of the Whitehead type. No charges will be used in the torpedoes, as the instruments are too costly to be expended in mere target practice. They can be set to run at any depth under water and regulated so as to come to the surface or sink at the end of the run. Those that will be launched to-day will be set to run near the surface, so that their progress can be noted and the accuracy of the practice observed. The effective range of the torpedo is within 800 yards. Steam cutters will be assigned to pick up the torpedoes when they float to the surface at the end of the run.

An impulse charge of four ounces of powder launches the torpedo from its tube. Immediately upon striking the water its twin propellers begin to spin and the missile darts through the water at a thirty-mile-an-hour gait. Compressed air gives the motor power.

When the torpedo practice has been completed the several divisions of each vessel will be exercised in small-arm target firing. A record is kept of the scores made by each division.

Although the day was chilly and a bit uncomfortable, hundreds of visitors went out to the ships yesterday.

LATEST ARRIVALS.

SS Habana, (Span.,) Tomasi, Havana May 20, with mdse and passengers to J. M. Ceballos & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8:45 P. M.

SS Grenada, (Br.,) Legg, Trinidad May 16, via Grenada, with mdse and passengers to George Christali. Arrived at the Bar at 6:15 P. M.

SS Richmond, Davis, Newport News and Richmond, with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

Bark Saturnus, (Ger.,) Rottgers, Lisbon 30 ds, with corkwood to Hagemeyer & Brunn.

TARIFF IS PARAMOUNT

Continued from Page 3.

This has been shown in all local and State elections since Populistic sentiment has been of consequence in the State.

There is a considerable fusion sentiment in the State among the leaders of both parties, with Judge Pemberton of the Supreme Court as the man on whom they can unite for Governor. Pemberton was elected Supreme Judge four years ago by a heavy majority, having been nominated by the Democrats and indorsed by the Populists. Should this sentiment control when the time comes for the State Conventions to put up Presidential Electors, the fusion ticket would be almost certain to carry the State against any Republican candidate.

As a Presidential candidate McKinley would be about as strong as his party. He would lose some Republican votes because he is not a pronounced silver man, and would gain some among the sheep and lead men for his ultra protection views. He is not the choice of a majority of the Republicans of Montana, but probably has a larger following than any one other Republican.

Already Republican papers and politicians are beginning to claim that he is a "good enough silver man"—as good as can be got at St. Louis—and with that argument it is likely that the rank and file of the pary will support him, in the belief, real or pretended, that he will sign any silver bill that may be passed by the Senate and House.

McKinley's strength in Montana is due almost entirely to his ultra protection views, and the depression of the sheep and lead industries. All the people concerned in those lines say they believe that if he is President the price of wool will go back to where it was before the panic struck the country.

His views on the monetary question are a source of unpopularity in Montana, though of late there has come about a disposition to wait for further and more positive information on the subject before condemning him as an avowed single-standard advocate. Recent publications in the East of alleged silver views on the part of the Ohioan have been eagerly read in this State, for if it can be shown that he ever did have, and may possibly now have, opinions friendly to the white metal, he could carry the State, possibly even against fusion.

CHURCH INFLUENCE IN UTAH.

In Spite of It the State Will Vote for Silver.

SALT LAKE, May 24.—It is impossible to state whether McKinley or any other Republican, if nominated, will carry Utah this year. McKinley would come nearer carrying the State than any other Republican liable to be nominated. Some late events indicate the possibility that Mormon ecclesiastical influence will be used in the control of the election. In that case no one can estimate what the result would be.

Lead mining and wool raising are two great industries in Utah, however, and the Republicans of Utah favor McKinley, especially because of his tariff views. They do not believe that he is a free coinage man in the sense that real silver men understand that term, but they do have faith that if he were elected President he would not devote his time and use all the power of his great office to defeat silver legislation.

If there is no bolt in St. Louis or Chicago, and the test settles down to the selection of either McKinley or some Democrat, McKinley will have the strong vote of the Republicans of Utah. If there should be a bolt in one or both the conventions, which would result in placing a candidate in nomination on a platform demanding the immediate and full restoration of silver as primary money, that candidate will be liable to carry Utah, in spite of ecclesiastical influence.

DO NOT WANT A STRADDLE.

Idaho Silver Men Want a Settlement of the Money Question.

BOISE, Idaho, May 24.—It may be said almost with perfect safety that McKinley cannot carry Idaho under any circumstances. The Republican Party has never had a safe majority in the State, and even during the past three years it has been victorious only because the forces against it were divided.

The financial issue is most important in Idaho. There is a large element, composed of sheep owners and lead miners, who believe that a high tariff should be put on their products. This element, however, is comparatively insignificant when compared with the silver element. That was shown when it tried unsuccessfully to control the Republican State Convention, and prevent an indorsement of Senator Dubois, in his contention that free silver is more important than protection.

Idaho will probably go for the party that places a free-silver candidate in nomination. If the Chicago Convention is ruled by the silver men, the Populists and Democrats will undoubtedly fuse, and will have their ranks recruited from the great silver element in the Republican Party which is now cheering for Senator Dubois.

McKinley is called a "straddle bug" in Idaho. The silver men have far more respect for those who openly fight them and make the direct issue against their ideas than they have for men who try to dodge the issue. They are bitter against "goldbugs," but they have no use for "straddle bugs."

What strength McKinley has in Idaho is undoubtedly due to his tariff ideas. No one pretends to know where he stands on finance. The wool growers and lead miners, however, do not care what becomes of the financial question if they can get a tariff. They do not get much sympathy, because it is known that those who take care of their sheep and those who have really good lead mines are now making better profits than can be made in any business of relative uncertainty.

CLAIM TO HAVE ASSURANCES.

Nevada Republicans Satisfied McKinley Will Favor Free Silver.

RENO, Nevada, May 24.—The recent Republican State Convention was composed of the members of the State and County Committees and delegates appointed by such committees. About half of the counties were represented only by proxies held by non-residents. The convention did not instruct for President. At least two of the delegates are avowedly for McKinley, while one is disposed to support Reed, and another inclines toward Allison.

No party can carry the Electoral vote of this State unless it declares emphatically for free coinage of silver. The Republicans profess to believe that McKinley is for free coinage, and nothing less than an unequivocal declaration in the National platform for the single gold standard will convince them that he is not. It is stated by men who claim to be in a position to speak that McKinley has given the silver men assurances that, in the event of the passage of a free-coinage bill, he would not veto it. But neither McKinley nor any other Republican stands the remotest chance of getting the Electoral vote of Nevada unless he stands on an absolutely free coinage, 16 to 1 platform.

The only industry in Nevada affected by the tariff is wool growing, and not more than 5 per cent. of the poulation is engaged in that business. One silver mine such as the Comstock gives employment to more people and expends more money for labor in a month than the whole wool industry of the State does in a year. The wool growers

EVERYBODY WAS AWHEEL

MATCHLESS CONDITIONS TEMPT GOTHAM'S CYCLISTS TO RIDE.

The Sunday Crowds Went Everywhere, Apparently, the Irvington-Millburn Course, Van Cortlandt Park, and the Sand-Papered Roads of Long Island Being the Places Most Favored by the Devotees of the Popular Pastime.

An extremely favorable combination of circumstances yielded much to the enjoyment of Greater New-York's vast wheeling army yesterday. It was refreshingly cool, the roads in every direction were hard and dustless, Nature was in her loveliest mood, and over all was a sky of turquois. Every real-thing wheelman and wheelwoman made his or her wheel spin out of pure delight over the matchless conditions for a day a-cycling.

It is quite unnecessary to say that about all the cyclers visited the country on the sands of Coney Island. The number of bright-eyed individuals pushing the pedals over the good roads of Long Island was astonishing.

"There were a million of us," said one, and the listener believed him.

Many riders of both sexes made it a point to visit the famous Irvington-Millburn course in Jersey, over which the greatest race of the year will occur next Saturday. It was expected that some of the clean-limbed young men who hope to win fame and the fortune which comes with it would be seen skimming over the hills in preparation of the coming struggle.

Close as is the date for the big handicap, the number of candidates training over the course was noticeably small yesterday. "Charlie" Weeks, a former Captain of the Riverside Wheelmen, went out there with a party of club mates and was surprised to see so few of the entrants on the ground. The course, he said, was in grand shape, and barring heavy rains, will be all right for the cycling Derby. From Hilton Mr. Weeks and his party went toward Clifton to note the condition of the roads. He found them in fine shape. It is the intention of a large party of Riverside riders to wheel to the Clifton race track after the Irvington. The Excelsior Boat Club's race meet takes place there and the Riverside cracks will take part.

Another party visiting the Irvington-Millburn course comprised about thirty members of the Kings County Wheelmen. They were in charge of Capt. Graham and included a majority of the club's entries for the race. Among the number were O. L. Roehr, Charles T. Earl, A. G. Relyea, H. Peters, Frederick L. Chase, William H. Ross, Thomas J. Hall, Jr., William E. Kipp, C. M. Hendrickson, C. S. Paige, Charles W. Young, and George B. Walters.

Van Cortlandt Park was the Mecca for many pedalers of this city. The inspection during the afternoon of the militia cavalrymen and the drill of the morning were two glittering things which hundreds of women cyclers found it impossible to resist.

Several organized century runs were on yesterday's schedule, and they were carried out according to programme and the great satisfaction of the century "fiends." The South Brooklyn Wheelmen managed one, the Gilbert Wheelmen another, and a third, called a "private century," was given by the Harlem Wheelmen exclusively for members. The turning point in the latter run was East Islip. The participants in the other trips went to Patchogue.

A club which made a really fine appearance on its run yesterday was the Calmont Wheelmen, a colored organization having headquarters in Macdougal Street. They were seen, forty strong, in Eighth Avenue, late in the afternoon, riding two abreast.

A CENTURY ON JUNE 7.

It Will Be Conducted by the Niantic Wheelmen of Jersey City.

The Niantic Wheelmen of Jersey City will hold their century run to New-Brunswick on Sunday, June 7, starting from the clubhouse, 238 Third Street, at 6 A. M. The following will be the schedule:

	Arrive.	Leave.
Jersey City		6:00
Belleville	7:25	7:35
Paterson	8:45	9:00
South Orange	10:20	10:35
Plainfield	12:15	12:30
New-Brunswick	12:55	2:30
Plainfield	3:30	3:45
Elizabeth	5:00	5:15
Newark	6:10	6:20
Jersey City	7:00	

Dinner will be served at New-Brunswick. A card will be sent to all who enter which will serve as a card of admission, on which will be printed the stops along the route. As each rider arrives, the card will be punched opposite the name of the town in which he arrives.

The entrance fee will be 50 cents. All survivors will be entitled to a survivor's medal upon payment of $1 additional. A banner will be given to the club having the largest number of survivors.

Linscott Bicycle Races.

WALTHAM, Mass., May 24.—The fifth annual Linscott race meet was held at the Waltham Park yesterday afternoon, about 1,000 spectators being present. The races were, in general, rather tame, although the professional events furnished some hot finishes. The first event on the programme was a one-mile novice, which H. T. Taylor of Boston won, with G. Stover of Boston second. Time—2:35 2-5.

In the one-third mile amateur the final was the closest race of the day, "Eddie" McDuffee and Alec Fuller riding a dead heat for first place in 0:46.

The one-mile tandem race was won by Haggerty and E. Penshaw in 2:33; Hammond and Hill came second. The one-third mile professional was a good contest, "Tom" Cooper winning by a magnificent burst of speed in 0:45. "Tom" Butler took second and "Pete" Berlo third.

One-mile handicap, amateur, was won by C. S. Lee of Boston in 2:18, with F. Pratt of Lawrence second. Lee was disqualified for unfair riding. The two-mile professional race brought out the same old favorites, and was won by Berlo from the eighth-yard mark in 4:30 2-5, "Tom" Butler finishing a close second.

Plainfield's Memorial Day Meet.

The racing season really opens in this part of the country on Decoration Day. One of the principal meets in the metropolitan district for that date will be given by the Crescent Wheelmen of Plainfield on their excellent one-third-of-a-mile track called the Crescent Oval. The entry list, which closed Saturday night, is a large one, and includes many of the fastest amateur riders in this vicinity, and some of the crack-a-jacks of the professional class. The races will not begin until 3 o'clock, so that the many cyclists at the Irvington-Millburn race can have plenty of time to reach Plainfield. Already a number of the prominent local clubs have arranged runs to Millburn in the morning and to Plainfield in the afternoon.

Logans Had a Big "Stag."

The stag entertainment of the Logan Wheelmen, held last Friday night at the clubhouse, 255 Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn, proved to be a big success. About 150 guests attended, in addition to a large number of members. The talent included the following: E. L. Dale, accompanist; Arthur Potter, bass solo; Prof. Waters, magician; C. T. Wiegand, comedian; "Com" Meyers, baritone; Ryan and Hill of the Union Athletic Club, three-round boxing exhibition; C. H. Bentley, banjoist; M. Collins, pianist. Among those present were Michael Furst, Waldo E. Fuller, and Assemblyman Quinn.

Pequods to Get Their Cup.

The loving cup won by the bowling team of the Pequod Club Cyclers will be formally presented at the Brooklyn Music Hall, Fulton and Alabama Avenues, on Wednesday evening. The cup was offered as first prize in the tournament of the Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island. The presentation will be only a part of an elaborate entertainment arranged for the members and their friends. The affair is in the hands of Louis C. Hooper, Frank J. Rhodes, and Elias S. Powell, Jr.

Hughes's New Cycle Records.

DENVER, Col., May 24.—A. B. Hughes broke four world's records yesterday on the Denver Wheel Club track. They are: Two-thirds mile, 1:14 1-5; three-quarters mile, 1:22 4-5, and one mile, 1:50 2-5; two miles, 3:56 3-5. He was paced by a quad ridden by amateurs.

Union Leaguers' Cycling Plans.

Another exemplification of the increasing popularity of the bicycle comes to the surface in the announcement of a meeting at the Union League Club in Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening. At this gathering an organization of the cycling members of the club will be effected, and a most prosperous and popular wheeling department is anticipated. The department will offer to its members the advantage of congenial companionship, wheeling information, and the proper facilities for the storage, cleaning, and repairing of wheels, and locker rooms. The committee having charge of the movement to organize comprises three of the most enthusiastic cyclists in the club, namely, N. B. Hoxie, Jr., E. C. Fuller, and James S. Ross.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—Now that some of the big cycle makers have publicly approved of price cutting by their agents, it will not be surprising to hear of many firms falling into line within a short time. The effect of all this cannot be beneficial to the trade, but the practice apparently cannot be checked. The Hartford Cycle Company, which is controlled by the Pope Manufacturing Company, is the latest concern to instruct its agents to reduce prices. Under instructions, the agents will sell eighty-dollar Hartfords for $65, the sixty-dollar wheels for $50, &c. This applies only to Hartfords.

—If Park Commissioner Woodruff does as he has intimated he may do, the festive "scorcher" will be in his element at no distant day. It is possible that the Commissioner may permit wheelmen to use the west road on the Ocean Parkway and remove the limit as to speed. This five-mile stretch is now being macadamized in the best possible manner, and when completed will be as good as a track, if not better than many of them.

—Franklin P. Mapes has won the Dale Trophy offered by the President of the Gilbert Wheelmen of Brooklyn to the members first making 1,000 miles between May 1 and June 4. Mapes completed the distance shortly after 7 o'clock on Saturday morning. His average per day up to that time had been 43 11-23 miles. He rode all night on Friday in order to beat A. L. Loring, who was his most formidable rival.

—Lieut. Wise of the Thirteenth Infantry, who is assigned to special duty on Governors Island, had intended to take part in a bicycle race on Decoration Day, for which he had carefully trained; but now finds he will not be able to do so.

—The proposed relay race from San Francisco to this city will take place in July. The 3,500 miles will be divided into seventeen divisions. According to the schedule as now arranged, the trip will occupy about fifteen days.

—The Brownie Wheelmen have organized in Brooklyn with S. J. Brown as President. The club quarters are at 376 Bergen Street.

—The office of Secretary in the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs is vacant. It will be filled at the next meeting.

ACTIVITY AMONG HARNESS RACERS.

Preparing the Horses for the Fleetwood and Parkway Meetings.

The cool wave did not interfere with the driving and riding in this city or Brooklyn yesterday, and there was a strong muster of the trotting horsemen at both Fleetwood and Parkway. As the interclub wagon races, which were finished on Saturday, are to be succeeded by two regular meetings at the local tracks, there is renewed activity among the devotees of harness racing in the metropolitan district.

Brooklyn leads off with a programme originally intended to extend over four days, but is now limited to Friday and Saturday, because some of the faster classes failed to fill.

Secretary W. C. Allen of the Parkway Club has just sent out the list of entries, showing 34 nominations in the four classes. The 2:50 trot, which starts the sport on Friday, has a prospective field of seven. Most of this untried material is owned on Long Island, including Cyclone Wilkes, Count, Saltillo, Chief Advocate, Iron Prince, Alma Wilkes, and Sage P. New-York contributes one, Glenland, a gray gelding by Pilot Medium, named by R. T. Kingman. For the 2:28 trot, which comes the same afternoon, there are ten, Thomas Howard of Parkville having two entries, Kathleen and Tom Scott, while John McCormell, the same place names Clara S. and Juno Wilkes. The other entries are Dupix, Ida Jefferson, Madras, Water Belle, D. L. & W., and Detective.

For the holiday card on Saturday the 2:22 and 2:16 trots are on. In the former John F. Cornell makes a double entry, Slick and Volney True Blue. Besides these are Queechy Bell, from Fleetwood, Operetta from New-Haven, and the balance—McLaughlin Maid, Mystery, Attractive, Trinity, Allie Carr, Lady Clyde, and Mountain A—are from different points on Long Island. The 2:16 trot comprises some good material, such as Wanda, Lakewood Bella Wilkes, Eastview, Island Girl, Little Nance, Hussar, and Lizzie Lanning.

There are two extra events, one a match between two local cracks for $500, and a sweepstakes of $750, in which three fast pacers will race. The former will be added to Friday's programme, P. H. Powers naming Pau Pau, and Martin Sinnott Billy Mac. This race has already stirred up the Brooklyn horsemen, and it is said that a good many dollars have been invested on it by the friends of the two trial steppers. The sweepstakes on Saturday will settle the merits of the three pacers, Newsboy, Roscoe, and Touch-Me-Not. They are all owned in Brooklyn, the first two having record of 2:12¾, while Touch-Me-Not has a record of 2:13½. T. L. Arthur will drive Newsboy, M. P. Devy trains Roscoe, and W. C. Brooks, the Fleetwood trainer, handles Touch-Me-Not. Fleetwood arrived at Parkway yesterday afternoon with the pacer and Tom Scott, one of Thomas Howard's entries in the 2:26 trot.

The complete list of entries for the meeting at Fleetwood Park from June 2 to 5, inclusive, has also been made public. Three of the slower classes closed in March, and six other events were added last week. For the nine classes there are 180 nominations, another triumph for the Brooklyn Club's horse show. Of this big collection ninety-nine are eligible for the three purses of $1,000 each, offered to the 2:30 and 3:00 trotters and 3:00 pacers. Among the classes that came in last week the 2:24 trot leads with twenty names, the 2:20 pace has eighteen, the 2:18 trot fourteen, the 2:15 trot eleven, the 2:12 pace ten, and the 2:21 trot eight.

As the trainers generally take a rest the first day of the week, the visitors yesterday did not see anything very fast in the way of speed at either of the trotting tracks. Phyllis Wilkes, a smart little pacing mare, worked three heats at Fleetwood in 2:27, 2:25, and 2:28. E. R. Bowen, who moved from Parkville Farm yesterday with his string, gave Mascot a slow mile and breezed the ex-champion from the three-quarter pole to the wire in 0:34. H. L. Ensign had his recent purchase, Irene, the fastest double-gaited mare in the world, and drove her a half to a road wagon in 1:16. Dr. Ambrose L. Ranney drove up from the city with a fine pair of brown geldings, Preston, 2:27¾, and Marclay. They have stepped an eighth in 0:18 to pole and a quarter in 0:37½, so that the doctor expects to show a fast mile with them very soon.

The two cups won by the members of the Driving Club of New-York in the wagon races with Brooklyn will be formally presented to the winners this week.

At the Parkway track the best work was done by Duplex, a bay trotter whom James H. Whelpley drove in in 2:23½, the first half in 1:10¼. Among the recent arrivals is H. G. Romick, who came from New-Haven with the chestnut mare Operetta, owned by E. P. Avery of that city. She has a record of 2:34, made at two years, and will start in the 2:32 class at Parkway. J. P. Rogers showed a likely young trotter in Kite, a bay gelding owned by Thomas H. Brady, a cotton broker. This is a green chap that has never been hitched to a sulky, and he stepped a furlong to a road cart in 0:16½. He is by Tarrytown, a stallion bred by Robert Bonner, out of Ruby, by Startle, the next dam, Miss Roberge, being by Dorsey's Golddust, out of a mare supposed to be thoroughbred.

Jockey Billings Dead.

John Billings, a steeplechase jockey and trainer, died yesterday morning in Bellevue Hospital of an illness brought on by his endeavors to reduce his weight that he might ride in the Metropolitan Steeplechase at Morris Park on Wednesday next.

Billings had been attached for several years to Mr. Fred Gebhard's racing stables, and was under contract to ride for the stable during the coming season. He rode Olinda to victory in the Metropolitan last October, and hoped to duplicate the victory with Rodman on Wednesday.

Billings was twenty-seven years old. His home was in Eatontown, N. J., but for the past few weeks he had been staying at the Columbia Hotel, on Greenwich Avenue. He was taken ill Saturday night. A message was received at Bellevue that Mr. Gebhard would arrange for the funeral.

Liane Wins the Prix de Diane.

PARIS, May 24.—The race for the Prix de Diane was run at Chantilly to-day, and was won by M. Maurice de Gheest's bay filly Liane, by Gournay, out of L'Etoile. M. Achille Fould's Riposte was second, and M. H. Say's Aunt Minie third. Fourteen horses ran.

American Trotters in Germany.

BERLIN, May 24.—The Khans, trotting horse owners of Hamburg, have purchased the American trotters Bullet and Gloria, and the Beerman brothers of Charlottenburg have bought Doctor Austin and Lucy W. The horses will go into the possession of their new owners after the close of the West End races, in which they are entered.

Mr. Watson Wants More Races.

GREENOCK, May 24.—The United Press learns that Mr. G. L. Watson, the designer of Valkyrie III., is trying to induce the owners of that yacht and of the Defender to bring the boats to England to race this season.

The Alda Sails for Europe.

F. Marion Crawford's yacht, Alda, formerly the Sandy Hook pilot boat Ezra Nye, passed through the Narrows at 7 A. M. yesterday, bound for Mediterranean ports.

Yachts Reported.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., May 24.—Passed East—Steam yachts Tolnette, R. D. Evans; Orienta, E. R. Ladew, and Albatross.

Passed West—Steam yachts Hirondelle, C. G. Evans; Freelance, F. A. Schermerhorn; Marguerite, Guy Loomis; Linta, Walter Lutgen, and Nirvana, W. R. Sands. Schooner yachts Priscilla, James Golding; Emerald, J. R. Maxwell; Clytie, H. C. Ward, and Yampa, R. S. Palmer; Sloop yachts Thistle, J. Howard Ford; Ventura, William Baird; Arrow, Edwin Oliver, and yawl Kerasind, A. D. Hyde.

Came to Anchor from the Eastward—Steam yacht Reverie, F. G. Bourne; schooner yacht Amarita, W. G. Brokaw; sloop yacht Banshee, Henry Doscher. Steam yacht Ituna, Allison V. Armour, left here this morning for Halifax.

FOR INTERCOLLEGIATE HONORS.

Athletes Who Will Meet at the Big College Field Day.

The entries for the intercollegiate field and track championships, to be decided on Manhattan Field, Friday and Saturday, May 29 and 30, are as follows:

One-Hundred-Yard Run.—Columbian, E. C. Campbell; New-York University, R. S. Wightman, J. E. Heath; Swarthmore College, Walker Matteson; Stevens Institute, ——Frank, '98; Jennings, '96; Harvard, F. H. Bigelow, L. W. Redpath, J. T. Rocke, Jr., A. M. Eaton, M. G. Gonterman, H. E. Shore, J. G. Clarke, Jr., W. J. Denholm; Georgetown University, B. J. Wefers, J. S. Walsh, W. E. Fox; Princeton, F. A. Lane, '97; R. Dew, '97; H. B. Jamison, '97; L. E. Jones, '99; J. H. Colfelt, '99; C. Herndon, '99; J. S. Phillips; Syracuse University, C. D. Whittemore, '99; Lehigh University, S. J. Gass, '98; University of Rochester, I. S. Wile; Brown University, D. F. O'Brien, E. W. Shead; Dartmouth, H. H. Sears, H. Christophe, W. J. Colbert; Fordham College, J. F. Quinlan, '97; C. J. Bany, '98; Edward Runadka, '98; Boston University Athletic Association, T. E. Burke, R. H. Sherman, E. F. Hollis, A. C. Stone; Williams, H. S. Patterson, C. D. Blake, C. H. Callahan; State University of Iowa, (colored,) W. B. Chase, '99; W. B. Cartwright '98; J. C. Frail, '98; City College of New-York, J. A. Grassl, '99; A. J. Roberts, '97; J. K. Roll, '97; Cornell, John R. Bowen, H. T. Daniels, T. Sausy, P. W. Simpson, F. T. Lewis, W. J. Coffin, T. R. Shepard; Yale, R. W. Burnett, D. E. Byers, F. P. Garvan, T. Fisher, F. V. Chappell, K. Mitchell; Pennsylvania, C. T. Buchholtz, '96; A. D. Stillman, '96; R. D. Hoffman, '96; S. C. Dyer; Boyen, '97; C. E. Blackburn, '97; W. R. Hillary, '97; A. A. Knipe, L. P. Sterritt.

220-Yard Dash.—Yale, T. Fisher, R. W. Burnett, D. C. Byers, F. P. Garvan, F. V. Chappell, S. K. Gerard, E. H. Noyes, Dyer; Cornell, J. R. Bowen, H. L. Daniels, W. J. Coffin, T. L. Lewis, J. W. Simpson, G. R. Shepard; College of the City of New-York, J. A. Grassi, A. J. Roberts, D. Cairns, H. H. Hanson, H. M. Holton; State University of Iowa, J. C. Frail, F. K. Holbrook, W. B. Chase, W. B. Cartwright; Williams, H. S. Patterson, C. D. Blake, C. H. Callahan; Boston University A. A., T. E. Burke, R. H. Sherman, A. C. Stone, A. M. Lyons; Fordham College, J. F. Quinlan, C. J. Bany, Edward Runadka; Dartmouth, H. Christophe, H. H. Sears; Brown University, D. F. O'Brien, E. W. Shead; University of Rochester, E. F. Davison, M. E. Adams; Lehigh University, S. J. Gass; Syracuse University, C. D. Whittemore, '99; W. C. Lee; Georgetown University, B. J. Wefers, J. S. Walsh, W. E. Fox; Harvard, F. H. Bigelow, L. W. Redpath, A. M. Eaton, N. B. Marshall, H. R. Mansfield, J. T. Rocke, Jr., M. G. Gonterman, W. J. Denholm; New-York University, A. F. Munson, F. Skane; Swarthmore, Walker Matteson, Marshall Sullivan; Stevens Institute of Technology, Frank Jennings; Princeton, R. Dew, '97; Lane, L. E. Jones, J. H. Colfelt, A. B. Graver, H. C. Robb; Pennsylvania, C. T. Buchholtz, C. E. Blackburn, A. D. Stillman, S. C. Boyer, R. D. Hoffman, W. R. Hilary, W. B. Warren, C. C. Harrison.

440-Yard Run.—Princeton, J. H. Colfelt, '99; H. B. Jamison, '97; E. Jones, '97; A. B. Graver, '97; H. C. Brokaw, '97; H. C. Robb, '97; A. R. Fordyce, Jr., '96; Columbian, C. T. Cabura; Swarthmore, T. Russell Cheim, '96; Marshall Sullivan, '97; C. B. Hoadley, '97; New-York University, A. E. Munson, '96; J. E. Heath, '99; Trinity College, W. A. Sparks, '97; J. H. Lecom, '98; C. T. Hicks, '96; University of Michigan, J. C. Gunn, '96; H. Herring, '98; T. H. Heald, '98; Harvard, W. H. Vincent, E. Hollister, H. B. Marshall, H. H. Fish, W. R. Mansfield, C. H. Williams, M. L. Butler, J. Boardman; Georgetown, W. J. Gallagher; Syracuse, H. G. Lee, '97; Lehigh, B. L. Loomis, '96; Columbia, O. Wagner, A. E. Schaff, J. Ehrich; University of Rochester, E. F. Davison; Wesleyan, H. D. Meeker, B. C. Rogers; Brown, E. F. Hull, W. Vinton; Dartmouth, H. Christophe, H. D. Crowley, A. W. Barton, W. H. Ham; Fordham, J. F. Quinlan, '97; G. J. Bany, '98; E. Runadka, '98; Boston University, T. E. Burke, R. H. Sherman, E. F. Hollis, A. C. Stone; University of Iowa, J. C. Frail, '98; N. B. Barber, '99; E. K. Maine, '97; D. A. Anderson, '99; College of the City of New-York, J. K. Roll, '99; O. J. A. Grassl, '99; C. F. Jellingshaus, '97; Cornell, H. Wa, Taylor, H. C. Hinman, F. Y. Parsons, E. C. Clarke, H. L. Daniels, G. W. Vreeland; Yale, F. Fisher, E. P. Cowan, E. H. Noyes, S. K. Gerard, F. Boardman, Johnson Atha; Pennsylvania, W. B. Warren, R. A. Stothoff, C. C. Sickel, S. C. Boyer, A. D. Stillman, W. B. Shrack, R. D. Hoffman.

880-Yard Run.—Yale, B. B. Hinckley, F. Boardman, A. H. Atha, D. Sage, Betts, Johnson; College of the City of New-York, C. F. Jellingshans, '97; H. H. Hanson, '97; M. H. Bracker, '98; Cornell, W. G. Pietsch, J. A. Meehan, G. W. Vreeland, O. F. Emerson; State University of Iowa, B. Swisher, '99; H. W. Powers, '97; F. P. Stevens, '99; Boston University, T. E. Burke; Harvard, E. Hollister, E. N. Fenno, Jr., D. Grant, W. H. Vincent, C. H. Williams, G. Newell, J. Boardman, A. W. Blackmore; Columbian, Bahney, '98; C. Laughlin, '99; Dartmouth, C. E. Bolser, A. W. Barton, W. P. Seelman, E. G. Baldwin; Brown University, H. C. Hull, E. A. Stockwell; Wesleyan University, R. N. Bennett, F. E. Eastman; University of Rochester, E. F. Davison; Columbia, R. H. Bacon, A. E. Schaff, G. Ehret, Jr., E. M. Armstrong, A. F. Edwards; Lehigh, R. R. Horner, '99; Syracuse, R. Hobbleshwaite, '97; F. Z. Lewis; Georgetown, J. M. Gallagher; Trinity College, W. C. Chase; Harvard, V. Munroe, K. K. Kubli, H. L. Williams, N. P. Pollowell, J. C. Rice, J. L. Bremer, M. J. C. Couneiff, Bacon; Boston University, A. M. Lyon, R. H. Sherman; Williams, E. Putney, F. H. Dater, State University of Iowa, S. Bevan, '96; S. W. Hobbs, '97; M. J. Miller, '99. Cornell, H. D. Meakimen, G. R. Shepard, W. L. Yale, H. P. Whittemore, P. W. Walter; Yale, E. C. Perkins, J. H. Thompson, F. T. Van Beuren, G. B. Match, P. Van Ingen; Pennsylvania, N. T. Leslie, A. H. Remington, N. P. Stauffer, W. B. Stephens, H. Stitzer.

220-Yard Hurdle.—Yale, E. C. Perkins, L. P. Sheldon, J. L. Fewsmith, W. B. Connor, Van Beuren; Cornell, H. D. Meakimen, G. R. Shepard, P. W. Walter, E. S. Halsam; State University of Iowa, S. Bevan, S. W. Hobbs, '97; M. J. Miller, '99. Williams, E. Putney, F. H. Dater; Boston University, A. M. Lyon, R. H. Sherman; Harvard, J. L. Bremmer, F. Mason, W. G. Morse, F. B. Fox, C. S. Bryant, W. R. Mansfield; Fordham College, J. F. Quinlan, '97; J. A. Foley, '99. Dartmouth, S. Chase, T. W. Chase, C. E. Adams, B. C. Taylor; University of Rochester, M. E. Adams; Columbia, S. H. Bijur, H. Vom Baur; Syracuse University, U. G. Warren; Georgetown University, J. M. Gallagher, F. B. McAerney; University of Michigan, D. R. Stewart, '96; J. A. Le Roy, '96; New-York University, E. W. Greason, '97; A. W. Smith, '99. Swarthmore, Walker Matteson, '97. Princeton, L. E. Jones, '99; R. T. Cumer, '98; E. R. Wilson, '96; B. Yeates, '97 F. A. D'Oller, '98. Pennsylvania, G. F. Middleton, A. D. Silliman, N. P. Stauffer, G. R. Fortescue, L. A. Stewart.

Running High Jump.—Princeton, W. E. Bottger, '99; R. Weber, '97; J. Baird, '99; R. Garrett, Jr., '97; E. W. Hamilton, '96; W. M. Dean, '97; Swarthmore, F. L. Thomas, '98; New-York University, W. Campbell, '98; R. Campbell, '98; Trinity, I. K. Baxter, '99; Georgetown, J. McElhone; Columbia, A. A. Forman; University of Rochester, G. H. Davis, J. H. Acheson, F. C. Goodwin; Brown, S. A. McComber; Fordham, C. Laughlin, '99; Harvard, E. H. Clark, W. E. Putnam, Jr., F. Holt, A. Stickney, J. B. Connolly, R. H. Loines, C. J. Paine, Jr.; Boston University Athletic Association, W. H. Thatcher, T. C. Clarkson; Williams, R. Wells Root; State University of Iowa, M. J. Miller, '99; F. C. Neal, '99; Cornell, C. W. Powell, C. B. Becker; College of the City of New-York, J. K. Roll, '97; O. J. A. Grassl, '99; A. J. Roberts, '97; Yale, S. K. Gerard, J. M. Gerard, R. C. Merwin, J. H. Thompson, L. P. Sheldon; Washington and Jefferson, Craighead, Inglis; Pennsylvania, J. S. Winsor, N. L. Leslie, C. T. Buchholtz, J. P. Remington.

Running Broad Jump.—College of the City of New-York, O. J. A. Grassl, '99; A. J. Roberts, '97; J. K. Roll, '97; Yale, L. P. Sheldon, H. T. Weston, R. Mitchell, W. B. Connor, J. L. Fewsmith, A. Cheney; Cornell, E. S. Cooley, A. P. Whittemore, W. T. Yale, R. L. Coffin; State University of Iowa, M. D. Monteau, '99; August Ende, '98; R. A. Marks, '97; Boston, T. C. Clarkson, M. H. Thatcher; Harvard, J. G. Clarke, E. H. Clarke, F. Mason, P. E. Somers, C. S. Bryant, J. B. Connolly, K. K. Kubli; Fordham, J. F. Quinlan, '97; A. T. Defenan, '99; Dartmouth, C. E. Bolsee, A. P. Barton, E. P. Seelman, E. G. Baldwin; Brown, S. A. McComber; University of Rochester, E. F. French; Columbia, N. J. Bijur, C. M. Clark; F. R. Stevens; Lehigh, C. L. Yates; Syracuse, R. Hobblethwaite, F. Z. Lewis; Georgetown University, J. Dillon; University of Michigan, J. A. LeRoy; Trinity, I. K. Baxter; New-York, V. S. Tompkins; Swarthmore, Marshall Sullivan, F. L. Thomas; Princeton, W. E. Bottger, R. Garrett, Jr.; A. R. Fordyce, Jr., J. Baird, P. Mills, M. B. Jamison, R. Dew, P. M. Davis; Pennsylvania, J. S. Winsor, N. L. Leslie, C. T. Buchholtz, J. P. Remington.

Pole Vault.—Princeton, A. C. Ryler, '97; W. B. Trainer, '97; L. M. Strayner, '99. Columbian, Frank Emmons; Swarthmore, P. L. Thomas, '98. University of New-York, R. S. Wightman, '97; V. S. Tompkins, '98. Georgetown, A. McElhone; Syracuse, H. G. Lee; Lehigh, V. L. Kline; Columbia, O. B. Smith, A. A. Forman; Rochester, F. C. Goodwin, J. H. Acheson; Wesleyan, W. A. Wyatt, W. B. Hinkley; Dartmouth, R. S. Gilder; Fordham, C. J. Bany, '98; Harvard, A. B. Hoyt, A. B. Emmons, F. Curtis, E. Putnam, Jr., E. D. Brooks, N. P. Hollowell, E. H. Clark; Boston University Athletic Association, T. C. Clarkson; Williams, H. E. Fifer, T. B. Cowan; State University of Iowa, August Ende, F. C. Neale; Cornell, J. J. Craine, F. F. Hall, H. C. Barker, C. C. Powell; Yale, C. E. Van Hinkle, F. C. Brett, F. A. Allis, H. F. Bowles, A. E. Selim; Pennsylvania, C. T. Buchholtz, A. A. Stewart, G. B. Foster.

Putting Shot, (15 lbs.)—Washington and Jefferson, Inglis, Yale, R. Sheldon, F. S. Beck, A. Brown; Cornell, E. S. Davis, G. Saussy, E. S. White, C. S. Lender, C. Diedericks; State University of Iowa, R. D. Blackmore, A. B. Chase, F. K. Holbrook; Boston University Athletic Association, T. C. Clarkson, T. H. McClintock, C. S. Hughes; Harvard, M. J. Connor, K. K. Kubli, A. Lovering, E. H. Clark, F. Shaw, A. D. Hennen; Fordham College, Charles E. Dunne; Brown University, F. E. Smith; Wesleyan University, G. L. Noyes; Syracuse, A. S. Mulholland; Trinity, A. S. Woodle, Jr.; Swarthmore, R. C. Manley; Princeton, R. Garrett, Jr., A. L. Schmalhirst, D. M. Edwards, A. L. Wheeler, R. Galley, H. C. Potter, A. C. Ayres, D. Riggs; Pennsylvania, A. A. Knipe, A. Woodruff, J. B. Cressiner, J. A. Minds, C. M. Wharton.

Throwing Hammer, (16 lbs.)—Princeton, J. M. Rhodes, Jr., '97; A. L. Schmalhirst, R. Galley, D. M. Edwards, H. C. Potter, A. C. Ayres, D. Riggs; Swarthmore, H. H. Fouse; Georgetown, J. McCrea; Syracuse, A. S. Mulholland; Wesleyan, G. L. Noyes; Brown University, F. E. Smith, J. P. Coombs; Harvard, E. H. Clark, A. D. Hennen, F. Shaw, M. J. Connor; Boston University Athletic Association, T. C. Clarkson, T. H. McClintock, M. F. Kelliher, C. S. Hughes; Pennsylvania, A. A. Knipe, J. B. Bressinger.

DARTMOUTH AGAIN WINS.

Her Athletes Do Excellent Work at New-England Intercollegiate Games.

WORCESTER, Mass., May 24.—Dartmouth retains the championship of the New-England Intercollegiate Athletic Association, scoring 40 points in the games yesterday afternoon. Brown was second, with 28 points; Amherst third, with 19½ points; Bowdoin fourth, with 16. The other scores were: Wesleyan, 13; Trinity, 8; Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 6; Tufts, 4; Worcester Polytechnic Institute, ½.

Twenty-five hundred persons saw the games. Three records were broken. E. R. Godfrey of Bowdoin put the shot 38 feet 6½ inches, breaking the record of 38 feet 2½ inches; F. E. Smith of Brown threw the hammer 128 feet 8½ inches, breaking his own record of 118 feet ½ inch. I. K. Baxter of Trinity, in the high jump, made 5 feet 9¾ inches, ¾ of an inch above the record.

Dartmouth's all-around superiority was marked, six firsts going to wearers of the green. Stephen Chase, though in poor form, repeated his record of last year, winning the two hurdle races and the broad jump. O'Brien of Brown was a double winner in the dashes. Horne of Bowdoin was second to Chase in all his events. Houghton of Amherst won the mile walk for the third consecutive year in fast time. The bicycle races furnished two bad tumbles, Mossman of Amherst, Perkins of Worcester, and Stearns of Bowdoin being badly bruised.

Wyatt of Wesleyan got within a quarter inch of the record in the pole vault. Aside from Chase, the last year's champions who repeated their victories were Bolser in the half mile, Geary in the bicycle race, Houghton in the walk, and Smith in the hammer throw. The summary:

100-Yard Dash.—Won by D. F. O'Brien, Brown; H. M. Sears, Dartmouth, second; H. H. Christopher, Dartmouth, third. Time—10 2-5.

Half-Mile Run.—Won by C. E. Bolser, Dartmouth; H. P. Kendall, Amherst, second; A. W. Boston, Dartmouth, third. Time—2:03.

120-Yard Hurdle.—Won by Stephen Chase, Dartmouth; J. H. Horne, Bowdoin, second; A. Mossman, Amherst, third. Time—0:16 1-5.

440-Yard Dash.—Won by G. B. Stebbins, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; R. T. Elliott, Amherst, second; W. H. Ham, Dartmouth, third. Time—0:52 3-5.

Mile Run.—Won by J. N. Pringle, Dartmouth; F. A. Tower, Wesleyan, second; S. B. Furbish, Amherst, third. Time—4:42 4-5.

Two-Mile Bicycle Race.—Won by G. L. Gary, Dartmouth; C. M. Donahue, Tufts, second; H. B. Farnum, Technology, third. Time—6:28 1-5.

220-Yard Hurdle.—Won by Stephen Chase, Dartmouth; J. H. Horne, Bowdoin, second; A. Mossman, Amherst, third. Time—0:26 4-5.

220-Yard Dash.—Won by D. F. O'Brien, Brown; R. T. Elliott, Amherst, second; C. F. Kendall, Bowdoin, third. Time—0:26 4-5.

Two-Mile Run.—Won by F. A. Tower, Wesleyan; O. W. Bean, Brown, second; J. G. Sinkinson, Bowdoin, third. Time—10:27 4-5.

Pole Vault.—Won by W. A. Wyatt, Wesleyan, jump, 10 feet 8¾ inches; R. P. Wilder, Dartmouth, 10 feet 6 inches, second; E. L. Morgan, Amherst, 10 feet 3 inches, and H. E. Scott, Worcester, 10 feet 3 inches, tied for third place. Morgan won the medal on the toss.

Putting Sixteen-Pound Shot.—Won by E. S. Godfrey, Bowdoin, 38 feet 6¼ inches; F. E. Smith, Brown, second, distance, 38 feet 1½ inches; M. H. Tyler, Amherst, third, distance, 35 feet 8 inches.

Running High Jump.—Won by I. K. Baxter, Trinity; E. G. Latham, Trinity, second; M. H. Tyler, Amherst, third. Height, 5 feet 9¾ inches.

Throwing Sixteen-Pound Hammer.—Won by F. E. Smith, Brown; J. P. Coombs, Brown, second; E. E. Healey, Tufts, third. Distance, 123 feet 8½ inches.

Running Broad Jump.—Won by Stephen Chase, Dartmouth; J. H. Horne, Bowdoin, second; T. W. Chase, Dartmouth, third. Distance, 20 feet 5 inches.

BROOKLYNS WERE BEATEN.

Played a Close Game with St. Louis, but Were Unlucky.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 24.—A very close baseball game, in which both pitchers were in splendid form, resulted in a victory for the Browns to-day. The hits off Daub were made at opportune times, while the Brooklyns could not hit the ball when hits were needed. Score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Dowd, cf	1	1	4	0	0
Cooley, lf	1	1	3	0	1
Quinn, 2b	1	2	2	3	0
Connor, 1b	0	0	10	1	0
Meyers, 3b	0	1	3	4	0
Parrott, rf	0	0	0	0	0
Cross, ss	0	1	2	3	1
McFarl'd, c	0	0	3

MR. PLATT ATTACKS AGAIN

HAVING RESTED, ISSUES ANOTHER ANTI-McKINLEY STATEMENT.

Taken as Meaning that Senator Quay Could Not Have Represented the Tioga Statesman on His Visit to Canton—"All This McKinley Hullabaloo in New-York Is Simply So Much Sound"—A Few Words for Warner Miller.

Ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt is continuing his warfare against Major McKinley as a Presidential candidate. After a rest of some days, he last night returned to the fray with another statement against the Ohio candidate. This was not so bitter as some that have preceded it, but it was so directed against Major McKinley that Mr. Platt's friends concluded Senator Quay could not have represented Mr. Platt on his recent visit to Canton. If he did represent him, then the olive branch was not passed, so far as Mr. Platt is concerned.

Mr. Platt speaks of McKinley as a "dangerous and misleading candidate," and he exploits the trick of the Ohio managers in showing McKinley's silver side in silver States and his gold side in States which are for gold.

Mr. Platt pays his compliments to Warner Miller in reply to the recent utterances of the Herkimer man. He also says a few words on the McKinley movement in this State, under cover of which John E. Milholland and Cornelius N. Bliss are attacking the State Republican organization. Here is what Mr. Platt said:

"It is now plain that the McKinley managers propose to continue to the end their plan of claiming everything and conceding nothing, without regard for facts—a scheme they have persisted in for many weeks. The lieutenants here are equally determined to aid them just as persistently for ends and purposes essentially different—ends and purposes with which Major McKinley and his managers have no concern whatever—and without the slightest consideration for any one but themselves, and this, too, without a thought for the welfare of the business interests of the Nation.

"The business men of the country, however, may confidently rely upon it that their views will be expressed at the St. Louis Convention, both as to the maintenance of the gold standard and as to the nomination of a candidate who can appropriately stand on a gold platform. New-York will present such a candidate, and the vote of this State will be cast for him almost unanimously.

"I observe that ex-Senator Miller in a recent interview says that I have no commission to speak for our delegation on that point. It is a small matter whether I have or not. The important thing is as to the fact, and Mr. Miller will scarcely deny the fact. He, for instance, having been elected a delegate at Gov. Morton's request, having attended the conference at which it was resolved to place Gov. Morton in the field, having been the first man there to advocate that action, and the first man to proclaim it to the world by a formal interview when the conference adjourned, he, of course, will be the Governor's stanchest supporter in the convention.

"He says I must not speak for him, but I can certainly recall his record in the matter, and can at least express enough confidence in his character as a man to say that he will keep faith with himself and make good his promises.

"What is true of Mr. Miller in this respect is similarly true of the other delegates, whether they represent districts or the State at large. It should be plain to the public that all this McKinley hullabaloo in New-York is simply so much empty sound.

"It will not affect the vote at St. Louis of a single New-York delegate.

"It is a familiar noise. We hear it every Spring and Fall. It proceeds from the same old crowd of 'antis' who have been performing in this way these many years. And there is not an intelligent man who does not know that if the regular organization to-day were advocating McKinley, all these people would be denouncing McKinley and declaring him unfit for public station.

"They don't care a fig about McKinley; they simply make use of his name and position to aid their conspiracy fo. the overthrow of the Republican organization.

"They are now at work getting up one of their newspaper organizations in their usual fantastic way, with which they expect, in the event of McKinley's nomination, to displace the regular organization, and they are giving it out as their excuse for this folly that my friends and I are preparing to bolt the McKinley ticket.

"They will permit me to remark that my friends and I have no great reputation as bolters. In the history of the Republican Party of this State, it is they, not we, who have had a monopoly of the bolting. They and their allies have bolted, or stabbed the party in the back, more than once, and more than twice, since their chief newspaper bolter began his bolting career. I cast my first Republican ballot for John C. Fremont. I have voted in every election from that time to this, and never yet for a Democratic candidate, either for a National, a State, or a local office, and the regular Republican organization, if Mr. Miller will graciously allow me to say so, will make in the approaching campaign the strongest fight it has ever made for the Republican ticket, and without requiring either the advice or the assistance of the guerrillas, or even of those who conceive they have interests to take care of which are far more important to them than the success of their party or the triumph of a principle absolutely essential to National prosperity.

"Meanwhile, the Republican organization of New-York, standing in the interest of the business community and of a sound public sentiment throughout the country, will loyally support the nomination of Levi P. Morton and the adoption at St. Louis of a plain, unequivocal, direct pledge to the people that the gold standard shall be maintained, and our currency system reformed on that basis.

"It will oppose the nomination of Major McKinley on the ground that he is a dangerous and misleading candidate, whose votes and speeches show that he has no settled convictions on the money question, and whose managers have endeavored to secure support for him in one part of the country by declaring that he is in favor of the gold standard, and in other parts by declaring that he is in favor of silver, producing in each of such parts of the country those particular portions of his record as seemed to sustain the impression they desired to create in that particular locality.

"The regular Republican organization believes that the money question is by all odds the most important issue in the campaign. I saw in the newspapers the other day a statement that the savings banks deposits in this State alone amounted to over $700,000,000, the savings of nearly 2,000,000 depositors. Nothing can supersede in the minds of those depositors the question whether their $700,000,000 is really $700,000,000, or only in the neighborhood of $350,000,000.

"If the opponents of the regular organization think they can make any more progress in their effort to smash things by belittling this question than they have made during the last year by assailing the Republican Legislature, by arraying themselves against every important piece of legislation that it has undertaken, by denouncing the wise and intelligent administration of Gov. Morton, and by opposing their party and its work, not upon any just ground nor upon any intelligible principle, nor for any other purpose than simply to seize control of the organization and to 'down Platt,' why, let them go ahead.

"We for our part are fighting for a principle than which, as we conceive, there is none more important to the people in their daily struggle for life, and we are quite satisfied to abide the issue. We have a principle to fight for, and we are entirely content to take our chances as against a group of grotesque politicians who can find no more inspiring battle cry than, 'Get on the band wagon!'"

Yonkers Veterans at Church.

YONKERS, N. Y., May 24.—There was a memorial service in the First Methodist Episcopal Church this evening. The Rev. F. M. Davenport, the pastor, addressed the members of the Grand Army posts and the two local camps of the Sons of Veterans. There was a special musical programme, which included a number of patriotic selections, including "The Battle Hymn of the Republic," "Tenting on the Old Camp Ground," and "America."

HEINE FOUNTAIN'S NEW SITE.

Members of the Association Choose a Location at North Beach.

About seventy-five members of the Heine Monument Association visited North Beach yesterday afternoon for the purpose of inspecting the different sites for the Loreley Fountain which have been placed at the disposal of the organization by William Steinway and George Ehret. On board of the steamer Chancellor, to the men and women were shown the advantages of the sites from different points on Long Island Sound.

After a pleasant sail, the party landed and was then conducted to the different places from which the final site of the Heine Memorial is to be selected. Four proposed locations in the different sections of North Beach Park were examined. The first is about 100 yards from the shore, due south of the main pier. The second is southwest of the pier, about 250 yards from the shore, and on an elevation, in full view of the Sound. The third is on the knoll west of the pier, known as Gypsy Hill, and is about fifty feet above the water.

The last site visited and the one which was unanimously pronounced the most suitable is east of the pier, on an elevation, and on the water front. It is fifty feet above the water, and the highest point in what is known as Pine Woods. The committee and members of the association decided to recommend its acceptance at the next general meeting of the society.

Messrs. Steinway and Ehret propose to give to the Heine Association this plot of 5,615 square feet, and will erect water works for the sole purpose of supplying the fountain. The memorial is to be erected on a base many feet above the ground, so that it will be in full view of Flushing, College Point, Fort Morris, and Glen Island, as well as from many points in the annexed district.

Mr. Steinway met the party, and, after the official inspection had ended, he invited all to luncheon on the piazza of the hotel, where for an hour or more they were agreeably entertained. They then returned to the city, landing at the foot of East Ninety-ninth Street about 6:30 o'clock.

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Richard Katzenmayer, Mr. and Mrs. M. Ams, Dr. and Mrs. U. Schoedler, Dr. E. Richard, L. Kaskel, William Hoffmann, Louis Windmueller, Miss Mae Windmueller, John Bremer, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Grosse, Jacob Heintz, S. P. Mendel, H. Binder, Dr. Max Toeplitz, Dr. Jansen, Curt Pabst, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Schlettinger, C. T. Klein, Jacob Germann, Henry Bang, Mrs. P. Loewe-Gantz, William Jurgensen, Philip Frank, Louis Von Bernuth, F. Von Bernuth, C. M. Vom Baur, William Loell, Mrs. E. Neu, Philip Dexheimer, Mrs. F. Retzlaff, B. Nagelschmidt, C. Helfrich, and Felix Schwarzschild.

A meeting of the general organization will be called within a fortnight, at which the matter will be definitely settled. There is no doubt that the site which made so favorable an impression on those present yesterday will be accepted.

ENFORCEMENT OF THE RAINES LAW.

The Hotel Keepers Did a Big Business Yesterday.

Saloon keepers with "hotel" licenses had an easy time in this city yesterday. They were not molested, but were allowed to sell as much liquor as there was demand for, and the demand was large.

The police made no attempt to interfere with clubs. It is not likely that the right of clubs to dispense liquor to members will be questioned unless the courts decide that they shall take out regular licenses. Only a few arrests were made. Charles Knapp, a bartender for John Houghtaling, at 774 Eleventh Avenue, was arraigned by Policeman Conway of the West Forty-seventh Street Station in the Yorkville Police Court. On the plea that his wife and children were sick and needed whisky, Conway induced Knapp to sell him half a pint after hours yesterday morning. When Magistrate Crane heard the particulars he rebuked Conway and adjourned the case until this morning, to give Knapp a chance to produce witnesses.

Mrs. Gussie Goldstein of 140 Allen Street sold a glass of whisky to a policeman Saturday night. She has no license to sell liquor and was held yesterday in Essex Market Police Court for examination.

Deputy Excise Commissioner Hilliard will probably decide to-day whether to revoke the license of Alexander Hicks, colored, proprietor of the "Tuxedo Hotel," at 42 West Twenty-seventh Street, against whom Police Captain Pickett of the Nineteenth Precinct has made complaint as keeper of a disorderly house. The case was heard Saturday. Hicks has been arrested a number of times for violation of the law, and is the first man to be arraigned before Deputy Commissioner Hilliard.

PROPERTY SANDWICHES AGAIN.

"Hotel" Keepers Sell the Same Ones to Successive Guests.

The excise law was enforced yesterday in Brooklyn the same as on previous Sundays since the Raines law became effective. The alleged hotels were open, and did a thriving business, and the owners reaped a big harvest from the sale of the seductive sandwiches that were ordered and paid for, but which were never touched. Many sandwiches were sold, but they were left by the men, who ordered them only that they might obtain beer and other drinks. In many cases the same sandwich was sold a dozen times. It pays to keep sandwiches in Brooklyn on Sunday, and the hotel keepers have an idea that the Raines law is one of the best laws on the statute books.

There were forty-one arrests for intoxication between Saturday midnight and 6 o'clock yesterday morning. The police said at 10 o'clock last night that there had only been one arrest for violating the excise law. This is the best record made up to date, and the police were in excellent spirits over the result.

The officers of the Brooklyn Law Enforcement Society were out looking for offenders yesterday. They expect to make a report of yesterday's investigations to the Police Commissioner to-day.

Few Excise Arrests in Hudson County.

The saloon keepers of Jersey City were more observant than usual of the law yesterday or the police were less observant of infractions. Only two arrests were made. Chief Murphy says that the regular detail was out during the day, and he believes that the saloon keepers have concluded to obey the law. He thinks that the prompt action of the Grand Jury in finding indictments is bearing good fruit.

In Hoboken no arrests were made, but the police took the names of several saloon keepers who disobeyed the law, and the evidence will be sent to Prosecutor Winfield to-day.

Mrs. Louise Lamphier, the woman detective employed by the West Hoboken Liquor Dealers' Association, reported that she had found a number of saloon keepers who were selling without license, and thirty grocers who sold liquors. She said she would present the names and the evidence to the Grand Jury to-day.

Twenty-five Grocers Arrested.

Mrs. Louise Lauthier, the woman detective who has been engaged in excise work in West Hoboken, yesterday caused the arrest of twenty-five grocerymen on charges of violating the liquor laws. The cases will go to the Grand Jury.

Scorchers Run Over a Boy.

Two wheelmen were "scorching" through Grove Street, Jersey City, last night, when one of them struck and knocked down John Wallace, seven years old, of 204 Ninth Street. The boy's head struck a stone and he became unconscious. The second wheelman was unable to stop, and ran over the boy. Wallace was taken to his home, where he soon recovered consciousness, but the physicians say he is internally injured, and that his condition is critical. Archibald Scott of 244 First Street, and John Kearney of 477 Grove Street were arrested and held to answer a charge of atrocious assault.

Baptists at Asbury Park.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., May 24.—There were three Baptist meetings here to-day. The Rev. W. H. P. Faunce of New-York delivered a sermon in the morning before the American Baptist Publication Society, in the Auditorium. The Rev. Dr. George Bullin of Massachusetts spoke in the afternoon before the American Baptist Missionary Union. In the evening, the American Baptist Home Mission Society conducted services in the Ocean Grove Auditorium. The sermon was preached by the Rev. E. J. Johnson, D. D., of Pennsylvania.

PLEA FOR PEACE AND WORK

MODERATOR WITHROW'S ADVICE TO THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

There Has Been Too Much Bickering, Backbiting, and Berating One of Another, the Doctor Says—The Controversies of the Last Five Years Have Been Harmful, Greatly Interfering with the Proper Performance of Church Work.

SARATOGA, N. Y., May 24.—The sermon to-day by Dr. Withrow, Moderator of the Presbyterian General Assembly, created a positive sensation among the Commissioners. Moderators' sermons in the past years, especially since the Briggs trouble, have been characterized by earnest and eloquent appeals to the Commissioners to stand up in defense of the truth of the Scriptures and the standards at any cost. These sermons have come from stanch conservatives. It is the liberals who are smiling to-day.

Moderator Withrow's sermon was a plea for peace and work. One ministerial Commissioner said of it: "Dr. Withrow gave the committees to the conservatives and the taffy to the liberals." Another minister said: "Such a presentation of the character and work of Jesus Christ as was made by the Moderator to-day is unworthy a Presbyterian pulpit."

Dr. Withrow preached that love was stronger than violence in the advancement of Christ's kingdom. He made a strong plea for peace in the Church. In his introduction he compared the spirit of violence and the spirit of love as exemplified in the ministry of Christ. He said Christ might, if He chose, have cast Caesar from his capital and have thrown Herod off his throne and have introduced a new régime of righteousness. But He did not do these things. No weakling ever was less disposed to strike a strong man than Jesus was to join a struggle with ruling powers and prevailing wrongs.

The controversies of the last five years, during which the Church has been striving to defend the word of God from the attacks of the higher critics, Dr. Withrow said, had been harmful and had hindered the preaching of the Gospel. He called to mind the fact that at the time of the reunion of the old school and the new school branches, the Assembly asked the Church to raise a memorial fund of $5,000,000. The Church responded by raising nearly $7,000,000. The Assembly last year asked for $1,000,000 to commemorate the twenty-fifth anniversary of this reunion. The subscriptions did not amount to one-half of the sum asked.

The reason for this deficit was known to all. It was the position which the Church had taken against those who had attacked its standards. The spirit of the Church should be not that of the "lion of the tribe of Judah," but that of the "Lamb of God." Zoologists believed that in 100 years the lion tribe would be extinct. The world would get along well enough without lions, and the Church could get along without the men who had the lion's spirit. There might have been some need for them once, but now the world wanted men of loving hearts and not men of awful heads and eyes and determination to rule everybody, especially in the Church of Christ.

"It were not wonderful," said Dr. Withrow, "if a grizzled old fighter, hearing what has been said of love being better for the world than bickering, backbitings, and beating one mother, should grind his teeth and grumble, 'Oh, fudge! That is only syllabub and calf meat. Give us the strong meat on which our fathers fought and died.'

"But if we must have a diet for making violent men, why not go back to the bestial age in which mothers fed their babes on tiger's milk as a means of making terrible men."

Dr. Withrow closed by saying: "We cannot shake men out of wrong ways, whether they are outside our membership or within both membership and ministry, can we?"

PRESBYTERIAN BOARD'S QUARREL.

Criticism of Mission House Investment and of Home Board.

SARATOGA, N. Y., May 24.—The final report of the Presbyterian Mission House Building Concern, which appeared last Friday, has revived interest here in the two-million-dollar investment of the Presbyterian Home and Foreign Mission Boards at Fifth Avenue and Twentieth Street, New-York City. Commissioners to the assembly from the distant West, whose ideas of Church investment have not reached the two-million mark, are being favored with some details of the investment that do not appear in the published report. Friends of the two boards are here ready to make statements in defense of the investment when called upon to do so.

The Foreign Board defenders, who desire o relieve themselves from the responsibility, are zealously creating the impression that the great deficits of the Home Board Treasury have caused the criticism. They say that the Foreign Board Treasury is all right. This board has instituted retrenchments and economics that must in another year wipe out the small remainder of debt in its treasury and establish a handsome surplus in its place.

The Home Board Treasury, however, they say, is in a different state. The debt of $350,000 of last year, although reduced by the transfer of $200,000 from the memorial fund, stands to-day at $300,000, owing, it is declared, to a large deficit incurred in the current work of the year. It is also pointed out that the sum of $200,000 drawn from the million-dollar memorial fund by the Home Board, to reduce its debt of $350,000 last year, was paid over by vote of the board directly to John S. Kennedy, one of its own members, who had advanced that sum to the board at a time when its treasury was exhausted and its credit fully spent.

The advance was made to the board under such onerous conditions that the work of the Secretaries was greatly hampered, and repayment was eagerly voted by the board out of the memorial fund money to relieve the executive department from the heavy burden of these conditions.

Commissioners are given to understand that the unfortunate state of the Home Board affairs is responsible for the criticism upon the mission-house investment, and that as soon as this is corrected confidence will return to the givers in the Church, and all will be well again with the boards and the mission house.

Two members of the Home Board are here as Commissioners to defend their administration—the Rev. James S. Ramsey, pastor of the Harlem Presbyterian Church, and Elder H. Edwards Rowland of the Rev. Dr. John Hall's church.

Miss Rachel Lenox Kennedy of New-York and Mrs. Thaw of Pittsburg, two of the most liberal donors to the Mission Board, will be here some time this week. It is understood that their presence in Saratoga at this time has to do with the coming attack upon the mission-house investment.

Before ground had been broken for the new mission house the whole subject of the investment was thrashed out in committee room in this city two years ago, in the presence of Elder Thomas McDougall, John S. Kennedy, and John E. Parsons.

The assembly at the time of the consideration of the report, in 1894, heard nothing of the merits of the case, except the brief and formal protest of Elder McDougall. Two votes only were heard against the resolution approving of the investment, and the Commissioners knew nothing of the merits of the case, except what had leaked out of the committee room.

It was known at the time that the argument which quieted the opposition in the committee was that the continued occupancy of the old Lenox mansion, at 53 Fifth Avenue, was a great expense to the boards and the Church, owing to the waste of interest on the great sum of money represented in the property. It was shown that this property cost the boards $250,000, and it was argued that more suitable modern quarters could be provided for the two boards in the new building at a lower rate of interest on the capital invested.

Commissioners now here, who remember this argument, by which the critics of 1894 were so effectually silenced, express surprise at the statements contained in the published schedule of expenses of the Building Committee. This report gives a table of prospective income on the basis of present rental values of the building, and allowing certain sums for taxes, repairs, and commissions. The sum allowed for taxes is $10,000 per annum, and the claim is made that this is ridiculously low. For repairs on a two-million-dollar building the schedule allows $1,000, when, the critics say, the actual repair charge should be several times as large. But with the expenses and rentals set down in the most favorable terms the schedule shows a net prospective income of $30,571.75 on an investment of $1,757,500.19. But this sum of income is made up in the Building Committee's schedule as follows:

Margin of rentals over cost, maintenance, commissions, taxes, repairs, interest, &c., $5,571.75. Rental value of seventh and eighth floors, occupied by the two boards, $25,000; surplus, should building be fully rented, $30,571.75.

From this it will be seen that the boards are actually charging their treasury the sum of $25,000 for rent when the very object in moving was to secure cheaper quarters. The rent of the old quarters figured at 4 per cent. on the cost price, less $2,000 rent received from 55 Fifth Avenue, is $8,000. To escape this heavy charge for rent expenses the boards were moved into quarters for which, according to the schedule issued by the Building Committee, they must charge themselves more than three times as much. But the schedule, while showing a fanciful profit of less than 2 per cent. on the investment, reveals an actual deficiency for the year of $53,000.

The rentals of the mission house are $63,476.75, as per the schedule, while the figured cost of maintenance is, according to the same authority, $117,520.

In view of these comparisons the Commissioners interested in the matter are asking the boards how it would do for the Assembly to advise the Home and Foreign Boards to vacate these expensive quarters in the new building and reoccupy the Lenox Mission, which is empty, thereby saving to the treasury the difference between $25,000 and $8,000 in charges. The old Lenox mansion is not rented, and it is not likely, they say, that it could be rented this century at such a sum as $8,000, while the elegant rooms of the board, comprising the two most desirable floors in the mission building, could be filled readily with tenants at $25,000 per annum. It is possible that some such movement may appear on the floor of the Assembly.

It is further suggested, in view of the facts set forth, that after directing the boards to reoccupy the vacant Lenox mansion at 53 Fifth Avenue, the Assembly may be asked to advise the sale of the new mission house, thereby relieving the board of a million-and-a-half-dollar debt, and restoring confidence in the Church.

The Lenox mansion is now offered for sale at a price in the neighborhood of $350,000. This is in excess of its cost, but the claim of the Lenox heirs that the property was sold to the board at that sum with the understanding that it should remain their home forever hangs over it to deter buyers from relieving the boards of their unprofitable possession. It is probable that a proposal of this character may be presented to the Assembly during this week.

MRS. LOEWINGER HANGED HERSELF

Her Second Attempt at Suicide Was Successful.

Kate Loewinger, thirty-six years old, of 56 East Fourth Street, committed suicide yesterday afternoon in her bedroom, by hanging herself to a door. She attempted suicide by poison about a year ago. Mrs. Loewinger lived with her husband, Charles, and three children. The family has been in poor circumstances for nearly three years, and often in that period Loewinger has been out of work.

Mrs. Loewinger sent the younger two children to visit a friend about 10 o'clock in the morning, and told Rose, her sixteen-year-old daughter, to go up town on an errand. The girl came back about 2 o'clock. She could not get into the rooms, and after trying for some time, went to the restaurant where her father works, and borrowed his key. On her return she found her mother hanging by a piece of clothesline to the door between the bedroom and the sitting room. She was dead when the body was found. Rose Loewinger fainted at the sight, her fall to the floor attracting the attention of others in the house.

The woman's husband having been sent for, reached home and began a search for some message which, he thought, she might have left. He found a letter addressed to him in a small box on the mantlepiece. It was from his wife, and said that he had prevented her once from killing herself, but could not do so again. She requested him to take good care of the children, and do all he could for them.

CROWDS GATHER TO WATCH DRILLS.

Second Battery's Encampment an Interesting Sight.

The morning and afternoon drills of the Second Battery in its camp at Van Cortlandt Park drew large crowds to the park yesterday. Gen. Howard Carroll, with Col. Greene and Major Lee, viewed the battery in review at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon, and the review was followed by another drill.

The broad meadow north of the old mansion was lined on two sides with spectators, and the rocky hills to the north were crowded. Stylish carriages and coaches were drawn up on the outside of this semicircle, and the trees about the mansion were surrounded by bicycles. Ex-Park Commissioner Clausen, with his family and a party of friends, watched the manoeuvres of the soldiers from the top of a drag. Col. Cruger and Col. Appleton were among the ununiformed lookers-on.

The same manoeuvres as were carried out last year in the rain were done yesterday. Gen. Carroll expressed himself as highly pleased with the movement of the men. He said the only fault he could find was that distances were not kept exactly, but this was due to the unfamiliarity of the horses with the work and to their nervousness in the rattle of the wagons and the firing. He said that the firing of the guns could not be beaten.

Drill lasted till after 4 o'clock. While it was going on the camp cooks had been preparing a mess over an open-air fire, and after the finish of the drill the men sat down to their meal as if they were hungry.

ERASTUS WIMAN'S PURCHASE.

The Staten Island Electric Company to be Reorganized.

The purchase made at St. George, S. I., Saturday, by Erastus Wiman, in the name of his son, Henry Dun Wiman, included all the property of the Electric Power Company, and was bought under a foreclosure sale for $110,000. The original cost of the company to Mr. Wiman is said to have been nearly $400,000, and, according to the report of the receiver, Albert B. Boardman, the business has for the last three years earned a profit of $20,000 annually and 5 per cent. interest on the original investment. Against the property there exist claims of less than $150,000, mostly held by Boston banks.

In order to place the property in the possession of those who have claims against it and interests in it, Mr. Wiman purchased the plant, and will proceed at once to reorganize the company. It is the intention to complete, in modified form, the great building at Livingstone, and with the proceeds of bonds already placed, under the direction of the General Electric Company, create a plant on Staten Island to fulfill every purpose for which electricity can be used.

Pugilist Fitzsimmons Arrested.

The Australian prizefighter Robert Fitzsimmons was arrested yesterday, charged with having assaulted Samuel Rosenberg, a tailor who called on him at the Hotel Bartholdi Saturday to collect a bill of $3. Rosenberg went to Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday morning and swore out a warrant before Magistrate Simms. Fitzsimmons was taken to the West Thirtieth Street Station, where bail was furnished by Robert Nelson, a saloon keeper of Thirtieth Street and Seventh Avenue. The defendant will be arraigned in Jefferson Market Police Court this morning. This may interfere with the pugilist's trip to Europe, as he had proposed to sail to-morrow.

Jersey City Trolley Accidents.

Two strangers who visited Jersey City yesterday were victims of trolley-car accidents, though neither was seriously hurt. John Graham, fifty-six years old, of 213 West Fifty-second Street, New-York, was knocked down by a North Hudson trolley car at Cook Street and Hoboken Avenue. He escaped with a slight cut over the right eye. Robert Simms, forty-three years old, of 113 West Main Street, Richmond, Va., boarded a Consolidated Traction Company car at the ferry to go to the heights. At Newark and Summit Avenue he was thrown from the rear platform and suffered a severe scalp wound.

Funeral of Charles Goodyear.

The funeral services of Charles Goodyear, who died of pneumonia, at his home, 20 West Eighty-fourth Street, Friday, were conducted yesterday afternoon by the Rev. Henry Chamberlain of St. Matthew's Episcopal Church. The services were very simple, and consisted only of the reading of the Episcopal service. The body will be taken to New-Haven, Conn., this morning for burial.

MEN FROM CONNECTICUT

MR. FESSENDEN, ANTI-McKINLEY, INVITED TO CANTON.

Ex-Gov. Bulkeley Says He Believes Major McKinley Will Be Nominated on the First Ballot—Hopes He Will Make No Declaration on the Money Question, Though, of Course, He Is for Sound Money—Connecticut May Get Second Place.

Ex-Gov. Morgan G. Bulkeley of Connecticut and several other Republican politicians from that State were in this city yesterday. One of them was Samuel Fessenden, a member of the Republican National Committee.

Mr. Fessenden, according to the reports, has been invited to go to Canton and bow for a short time before the McKinley shrine. He is one of the bosses allied with Platt, Quay, Clarkson, Manley, and the others who are or have been opposing McKinley.

Ex-Gov. Bulkeley called on some of the New-York Republicans, and informally discussed "the situation." He is a McKinley man. Some say he is one of those to whom the McKinley managers held out the Vice Presidency. He has been to Canton himself, and that fact increased the gossip that the second place on the ticket might go to the Nutmeg State. Some thought Senator Joseph R. Hawley was the man for it. There are too many men in Connecticut, according to those familiar with that State, who want prominent official places. If Mr. Hawley could be made Vice President, then the Governor could appoint either Mr. Fessenden or Mr. Bulkeley to succeed him, and that would sooth the ambition of some one to serve his country in office.

Ex-Gov. Bulkeley was fairly enthusiastic for McKinley yesterday. He said he believed the Ohio man would be nominated on the first ballot, and would stand on a platform as satisfactory to business men and as explicit for sound money as the Connecticut plank. He further said that he expected to represent his State on the Committee on Platform, and, for his part, would work for the gold standard.

"Is Connecticut for McKinley?" a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES asked ex-Gov. Bulkeley.

"Yes," he said. "I am confident a majority of the delegates from that State will support him. I think he will be nominated on the first ballot."

"Do you expect he will make any declaration on the money question?"

"I hope not. He is for sound money, and he will stand on a platform which declares for sound money."

"Will the platform explicitly state what the Republican idea of sound money is?"

"Yes; I expect so. I think the convention will adopt a plank which will flatly favor a gold standard. I think it may take the Connecticut utterance on the subject. That is explicit enough for any one, and the National Convention could not do better than adopt it."

The plank in the Connecticut platform on this subject is:

We are unalterably opposed to the issue of unsecured paper currency, either by the Government or the banks, or the free coinage of silver at any ratio, and favor a single standard of value, and that standard gold.

"The Connecticut plank," said Mr. Bulkeley, "stands for good Republican money. I think Major McKinley will stand on that."

"How many votes will Speaker Reed get from New-England?"

"About fifty."

"How many from outside New-England?"

"Here and there a few. I do not know how many altogether."

"Some have spoken of you as a candidate for the Vice Presidency," said the reporter.

"Have they?" replied Mr. Bulkeley. "That's kind."

"Is this talk to be taken seriously?"

"I suppose about as seriously as that concerning any one of a score of others who have been put down as candidates for the second place on the ticket. Very few men would refuse to take it."

"Do you think Senator Quay's recent visit to Canton signifies that he intends to support Major McKinley?"

"I don't know what it signifies. I do not believe Quay was ever so strongly against McKinley as has been represented."

Ex-Gov. Bulkeley visited State Republican Headquarters and remained long enough informally to exchange ideas and then proceeded to the corridors and joined the lists of McKinley "boomers."

That section of the McKinley machine which has its central office in the rooms of the American Protective Tariff League will be represented at St. Louis in force. General Secretary Wilbur F. Wakeman has sent out cards to various statesmen in all parts of the country, in which he says:

Dear Sir: We shall be represented at the National Convention at St. Louis. Headquarters, Room No. 540, Planters' Hotel. It will be a pleasure to meet you.

"We are not going to take any part in the booming of any one," said Mr. Wakeman last night. "We establish headquarters because that is the easiest way to meet many members and correspondents of the league in all the States. We shall have six or eight representatives on hand to give information on the work we are doing."

COMMISSIONERS TO MEET TO-DAY

Counsel Will Advise as to Action Under the Rapid Transit Decision.

The Commissioners of Rapid Transit will hold a meeting at 257 Broadway this afternoon to consider the decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court against their plan for an underground road. Their counsel, Edward M. Shepard and A. B. Boardman, will present a report on the court's decision and advise what should be done by the Commissioners.

The Commissioners stand where they were before they made any plans for an underground railroad.

"We don't know what we shall do," said Alexander E. Orr to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday. "The whole matter is in the hands of our counsel, and we will take their advice. I cannot even guess what our course will be. None of us knows."

At the Central Labor Union's meeting yesterday the decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court against the underground rapid-transit plan was the subject of a lively discussion.

Resolutions were adopted declaring that it would be a precedent menacing to our free institutions if the decision "were allowed to permanently thwart the will of the people as expressed both by their representatives and themselves." The Rapid Transit Commissioners were urged "to stand by their posts like men," and modify their plans so the construction of the rapid-transit system might be proceeded with.

MRS. HILL'S BODY NOT CREMATED.

The Colonnade Hotel Suicide Buried in Columbus, Ind.

COLUMBUS, Ind., May 24.—The body of Mrs. May D. Hill, who killed herself in the Colonnade Hotel, New-York City, arrived here yesterday and was identified by the father and other relatives. The body was buried in the family lot. The diamonds she was known to possess were not found among the effects in her trunk. The family here believe she was murdered and robbed.

The woman left a note asking that her body be cremated, but yesterday, standing by the coffin, Col. John H. Keith, the woman's father, declared: "I'll kill the man who attempts to cremate my daughter's body or disturb it after burial."

Judge Hill and wife of Indianapolis, parents of the woman's husband, attended the funeral.

Graves at Sing Sing Decorated.

SING SING, N. Y., May 24.—Morell Post, Grand Army of the Republic, began its Memorial Day observance to-day. The post, accompanied by the unenrolled veterans of the village and vicinity, the Sons of Veterans, and the Women's Relief Corps, this evening attended services at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, where a memorial sermon was delivered by the Rev. C. M. Niles, whose father was a member of the Tenth Vermont Volunteers, and was killed at Cold Harbor. The post met in its rooms in the afternoon, and proceeded to the cemeteries in the village and placed flags on the graves of the soldiers and sailors buried therein. The Sons of Veterans participated in this ceremony. The post will present a large handsome flag to St. Augustine's School the afternoon of the 30th. Gen. O'Beirne will make the presentation speech.

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SHOT ON AN EXCURSION BARGE.

J. Harmor Sent Ashoe at Elizabeth, and He May Die.

ELIZABETH, N. J., May 24.—Joseph Harmor of 751 First Avenue, New-York City, was brought ashore here to-night in a boat from a passing excursion barge suffering from a bullet wound in the abdomen. The doctors at the Alexian Brothers' Hospital think the wound is mortal. The men who brought Harmor ashore have been locked up by the police as witnesses and will probably be held until they give bail or it is found the shooting occurred in New-York State.

The excursion from which Harmor was brought ashore was that of the Diamond Social Club of New-York City. The excursion left the foot of East Sixty-second Street this morning in two barges of the Myers Excursion Company, in tow of a tug. The object was a sail down the Jersey coast, so as to get out of the territory covered by the Raines liquor tax law.

There was plenty of beer aboard, and after entering the Kills and getting within Jersey territory it flowed freely. It is said there were several fights as the boat passed along the shore. As the excursion was coming up the Arthur Kill this afternoon there was a fight, and some one shot Harmor. The bullet entered his abdomen. Harmor is said to be a bartender.

When it became apparent to those on the barges that Harmor was badly wounded the barges were headed for this city. They were opposite the city at 9 o'clock, and Harmor was lowered into one of the small boats, and, with John Condon of 647 First Avenue and Marshall Delaney of the foot of East Forty-ninth Street as oarsmen, the small boat started for the shore. A policeman who saw the lowering of the boat was waiting for its landing, and at once called the ambulance. He then placed the oarsmen under arrest. They protested, but the policeman insisted that they accompany him. The barges waited for some time, and then proceeded toward New-York.

The surgeons have little hope of Harmor's recovery, as they judge the course taken by the bullet was one that must prove fatal. The police of this city notified the New-York police of the occurrence.

ELECTRICAL HISTORY IN MODELS.

Loan Exhibition from the United States Patent Office.

Among the most interesting of the exhibits at the Electrical Exposition in the Grand Central Palace is the collection of models loaned by the United States Patent Office. It includes models of every important electrical invention in this country since the beginning of the century, and spans the electrical era from Morse to Tesla.

There are 365 patent office models, but these are increased to 750 by models loaned by Edison, Thomson, Tesla, and other inventors. Many are long ago out of date, and are now little more than curiosities, though but a few years ago they were regarded as wonderful things, that would revolutionize electricity. Some of them fulfilled the expectations of their inventors and many failed, but all bear testimony to the patient zeal and toil of their contrivers.

Every step in the development of telegraphy and telephony to the present day may be traced in the models in that section of the exhibit. Profs. Edison, Westinghouse, and Bell have been surprised and delighted to find there models which they filed in the Patent Office years ago, and had almost forgotten.

As curious as any in the exhibit are the models made by Thomas Davenport, the Vermont blacksmith, who, in the first quarter of the century, conveyed electric railways, and made models of them; ran a printing press in this city by electricity, and proposed to propel ships across the ocean with electric power.

The first dynamo and electric lamp are in the exhibition, and with them is Edison's first incandescent lamp.

The exhibition, of course, includes many "freaks," some of which are interesting, because a great deal of money was spent before their projectors were convinced that they were not works of genius. Prof. Morse imagined that paint would make a good insulator for electric wires and he filed a patent for paint. There is also an electrical whaling apparatus, invented in 1852. Some one has recently revived the idea as an absolutely new scheme.

IN MEMORY OF FORMER PASTORS.

Services at the Pro-Cathedral and the Middle Dutch Church.

A memorial service for the Rev. Edward F. Miles was held last night in the Protestant Episcopal Pro-Cathedral, in Stanton Street. The services were conducted by the Rev. F. R. Bateman. In honor of the occasion, the friends of Dr. Miles had presented to the church a processional cross and a set of brass collection plates, both of which were used for the first time last night. Dr. Miles was connected with the pro-cathedral as its pastor for many years. He was sent to Washington

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FLOWERS FOR IMMORTALS

FORMER COMRADES DECORATE HEROES' GRAVES IN BROOKLYN.

Wreaths Placed on Henry Ward Beecher's Statue—Services at the Tomb of the Martyrs and in Other Portions of the City—School Children and Maimed Veterans Honor Those Who Made and Those Who Maintained the Nation.

Memorial Sunday in Brooklyn has become one of the fixed feast days in the calendar. On that day the cemeteries are crowded with the friends and relatives of the dead, who decorate the graves, and the veterans of the war of the rebellion assemble and honor the heroes who have gone before by strewing flowers on their graves and in holding exercises in commemoration of their valiant deeds on the battlefields.

The veterans—many of whom were lame, while others carried empty sleeves, showing that they had also been in battle—were in the cemeteries yesterday doing their little part to keep fresh the memories of their old and tried comrades.

It was a most pleasing and impressive sight to see the old soldiers planting flowers on graves with a small American flag at the head of each to designate it as a soldier's last resting place.

The Tomb of Martyrs, at Fort Greene, where rest the bones of the men who died in the prison ships during the Revolution, was the scene of impressive services, at which one ex-Mayor of the City of Brooklyn presided and another ex-Mayor delivered an oration. The Society of Old Brooklynites, the Daughters of the Revolution, the Monitor Naval Veteran Association, and the children of Public School No. 5 were present.

Ex-Mayor D. D. Whitney presided, prayer was offered by the Rev. Job Bass, and the school children sang "Hail Columbia" and "The Red, White, and Blue." The school children then decorated the tomb by strewing flowers at the foot of the vault. Ex-Mayor David A. Boody delivered the oration. He took occasion to compliment the Society of Old Brooklynites and the Daughters of the Revolution for the work they had done in trying to have a monument erected to the memory of the martyrs.

"We have not come here to-day," he said, "to celebrate great victories, nor to speak of the power of military genius, but we have come to recall the gallant deeds of the men who died in the holds of the prison ships that lay in the old Wallabout Creek."

George C. Strong Post, No. 534, G. A. R., had charge of the services at the Lincoln Statue, in Prospect Park, near the flower garden. The uniformed members of Coeur de Leon Encampment, Knights of St. John and Malta, 175 strong, acted as escort to the veterans. Mayor Wurster presided at the services, the Rev. John J. Arnaud prayed, and Henry A. Powell, Register of Arrears, spoke.

One of the most impressive services of the day was in the City Hall Park, where G. K. Warren Post, No. 286, the Memorial and Executive Committees, the children of Plymouth Sunday school, and the members of Company G, Thirteenth Regiment, N. G. N. Y., took part in honoring the memory of Mr. Beecher and in decorating his statue. Gen. Isaac S. Catlin presided. The statue was decorated by the members of the "Beecher" Company of the Thirteenth Regiment.

While this was being done, Mrs. Beecher arrived at the City Hall in a carriage. She was escorted to the grand stand by George Jackson of the Memorial Committee, the spectators meanwhile uncovering their heads. She was taken to a seat at the side of Gen. Catlin, and directly opposite that of S. V. White. The Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, pastor of Plymouth Church, prayed, and the Sunday school children sang Mr. Beecher's favorite hymn, "Love Divine, All Love Excelling, Joy of Heaven, to Earth Come Down."

The oration was delivered by Thomas G. Shearman, who said:

"There can be no treasure in a city equal to the possession of a greatly good and wise man. Such a treasure is lasting; it loses nothing with age; it never decays; it grows richer and more precious as time rolls on. Many cities have abounded in population, wealth, commerce, and power, which are now forgotten or barely recalled as mere shadows of the past. But cities which have owned and honored even one great and wise man couple their names with those which the world will not willingly let die.

"The decree has gone forth that, after two years, the name of Brooklyn shall cease to be. If the fame of Brooklyn is to rest only upon its governments and public works, it will in a few years be as little remembered as Williamsburg, Southwark, or Moyamensing. But Brooklyn has a nobler destiny; because its name will always be coupled with the memory of a great man.

"The name of Brooklyn is not associated in the general opinion of the world with the name of any renowned statesman or General or poet or philosopher. There is but one name which, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, in Europe and in Australia, instinctively rises to the mind of every man who hears of Brooklyn. It is the name of Henry Ward Beecher.

"And now there never can be any other. In the two short years which remain for the life of independent Brooklyn, it is impossible that any new light can arise among us which can compare with the glory of that flaming lamp which went out from our midst less than ten years ago.

"The veterans of the long-distant war have done well in meeting to honor the memory of this man, who loved peace and hated war. For not all other citizens of Brooklyn did or could have done so much to hold up the hands of those who, for the sake of peace, enlisted in that just, necessary, and honorable war."

Gen. Henry W. Slocum Post, No. 23, G. A. R., had charge of the services at the grave of Gen. Slocum, in Greenwood Cemetery. The Grand Army ritual was read by the Chaplain of the post, and then prayer was offered by the venerable priest, the Rev. Sylvester Malone, after which Gen. Horatio C. King delivered the oration. He said:

"Gen. Slocum may be properly regarded as a typical example of the American volunteer. Educated in the art of war at the expense of the Nation, he felt it his duty to abandon the civilian profession to which he had returned, and offer his services to his country at the first appearance of threatening danger. To such as he, the million who sprang to arms at the Nation's cry for help, do we owe the union and stability of this mighty Government. Such a Nation of patriotic freemen can never be subjugated.

"In a land where the humblest may rise to positions of wealth and honor and power; where every man has a voice in the Government, and in his own sphere is a ruler, there is a political force invincible against the assaults of foreign foes or the insidious advances of internicine strife. It is said that the 3,000 miles of ocean which separate us from the nations of the Old World are our safeguards from foreign attacks and encroachments. It did not prove so in 1776, when we were weak and struggling. It served its purpose but illy in 1812 in restraining the arrogance of the mother country, which only three decades before we had so significantly humbled. No; the true safeguard of the American Republic lies in its ability to call from its sixty millions of people engaged in peaceful vocations five millions of able-bodied men, ready on a moment's notice to abandon their offices, their stores, their workshops, their plows, and their homes to fight in defense of the country which belongs to them and over which they rule.

"The noble purpose accomplished by the war—the destruction of human slavery on this Continent—obscures, to some extent, one other great result of that mighty conflict. It brought to the front the American volunteer and gave notice to the whole world that the strength of a great nation lies not in its standing army nor in its extensive navy, but in the patriotism of its people; in the calm, cool, and calculating courage of its citizens, who prefer death to dishonor, and hold love of country almost co-equal with love of God.

"The volunteer of 1776 suffered privations the half of which cannot be fully appreciated. The volunteer of '61 in the foul prison pens of the South bore equal horrors with the same heroic, unfaltering endurance. The tramp, tramp tramp of two millions of men echoed around the civilized world. It shook the throne of Kings and Emperors; it startled from apathetic repose the oppressed and downtrodden of the earth; and above the thunder of this majestic tread rang out the clarion cry of Liberty! Liberty! Liberty to all nations! And it is coming so sure as day follows night and that the God of Justice reigns."

After the ceremonies the veterans decorated Gen. Slocum's grave.

Commander A. T. Wilson of Rankin Post, No. 10, in his regular orders referring to Memorial Sunday, said:

"With the rapid thinning out of the comrades of this post by the hand of death, it is very evident that in a few years this great organization will be known as the Grand Army of the Past, and the ceremonies that you are now called upon to perform must be left to other hands.

"Every effort will be made to mark the last resting place of each soldier, sailor, and marine, and those who have died away from home and kindred and now rest beneath the billows or in foreign lands will not be forgotten on the roll of honor."

The veterans of Rankin Post, which is the oldest post in Kings County, visited the various cemeteries and decorated the graves of their former comrades and the graves of many unknown dead.

GRADUATES IN THEOLOGY.

Programme of Commencement at the General Seminary.

Commencement exercises at the General Theological Seminary will be held this week, beginning this evening, when the Rev. H. A. Neely, Bishop of Maine, will deliver the baccalaureate address in the Chapel of the Good Shepherd. On Tuesday morning there will be a celebration of the rite of holy communion in the chapel at 7 o'clock, and an address at 11 o'clock by the Rev. Dr. George R. Van De Water before the alumni. This will be followed by a business meeting. The Very Rev. Eugene A. Hoffman, Dean of the seminary, will give the usual commencement reception in the deanery Tuesday evening. Commencement Day will begin with a celebration of holy communion in the chapel and will be continued at 10:3) o'clock, when the graduating exercises will take place. Essays will be read by March Chase Mayo, B. A., of Connecticut; Erskine Wright of Pennsylvania, and Charles X. Fiske of New-Jersey. After the commencement address, which will be delivered by the Right Rev. Arthur Cleveland Coxe, Bishop of Western New-York, diplomas will be presented by the Dean.

In consequence of the death of the Rev. Dr. John J. Elmendorf, Alumni Professor of the Evidences of Revealed Religion, the Associate Alumni will elect a successor.

Stock Clerk Was the Thief.

Joseph Friend of 181 East Houston Street was arraigned in Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday on a charge of larceny preferred by John T. Behrens, a stationer of 323 Canal Street. Behrens told Magistrate Simms that for some time he had missed a quantity of his stock, but had been unable to locate the thief. Friend was employed by him as stock clerk. He learned that Friend was calling regularly at the store of a man named Anderson, on Third Avenue, and then found out, he says, that Anderson was buying stationery that was being taken from his store. Friend was arrested at Anderson's store Saturday afternoon. He confessed his guilt when taken to the police station. Magistrate Simms held him in $300 bail.

GERMANY'S AIMS IN AFRICA

DESIRES TO ACQUIRE A STRONG POSITION IN THE TRANSVAAL.

The Reichstag Willing to Vote Money for the Attainment of This End—Feeling Prevalent Throughout the Country that the German Government Should Give the Boers Support in Any Stand They May Take for Independence.

BERLIN, May 24.—The resolution which was passed by the Reichstag last Tuesday, granting the Government a credit of 2,000,000 marks for the purpose of adding to the military force in German Southwest Africa, met with slight opposition. The action of the House fitted admirably with popular feeling and has delighted the colonial jingoes, who continue diligently to advance their South African boom. The increase authorized by the resolution will give Major Leutwein, the administrator of affairs in German Southwest Africa, command of 1,000 effective troops, which are regarded as ample to suppress the rising of the natives in that territory. The origin of the outbreak among the natives has not been officially explained, but the uniform belief of the colonial party that the rising was fomented by British intrigue was expressed in the debate on the credit resolution in the Reichstag last Tuesday by a member of the Right, and the German press in articles on the subject denounce the English traders who have been supplying the natives in Southwest Africa with arms for years past.

It is not the prospect of crushing the negroes in Southwest Africa, however, that elates the colonial party in Germany. The Neueste Nachrichten, which is the foremost of the colonial organs, makes no concealment of the hopes of the colonials and reveals perhaps more of the aims of the Government than are obvious on the surface. The paper, after remarking that there is a community of interests between the Transvaal and German Southwest Africa, despite the fact that the two territories are separated by Bechuanaland, adds that by means of the force of 1,000 men which Major Leutwein will have at his command, Germany will acquire a position of influence in Southwest Africa. The general situation, the Neueste Nachrichten continues, has undergone a change and the Boers now indirectly receive support of which time will display plainly its effects.

The annual meeting of the German Colonial Society will be held here May 30, when a resolution will be submitted promising the support of the German Government in promoting the autonomy of the Boer Republic as essential to the furtherance of German interests. This expression, however, hardly will have the effect of satisfying the more advanced of the colonials, who indorse the demand of the Neueste Nachrichten for the establishment of an offensive and defensive alliance between Germany and the Transvaal. The speech made by Joseph Chamberlain, British Secretary of State for the Colonies, upon the occasion of the South African annual dinner at the Hotel Metropole in London Thursday evening, in which he sharply criticised the action of the Transvaal Government in its treatment of the Johannesburg Reform Committee prisoners, is denounced vehemently by the entire German press, the National Zeitung expressing regret that President Krüger should have shown so great a degree of magnanimity toward the prisoners.

The Industrial Exhibition.

American purchasers of German manufactures are devoting a great deal of attention to the Industrial Exhibition, which is now running smoothly. Several orders have been lodged by Americans with one of the largest German firms engaged in the manufacture of machinery, aggregating 100,000 marks. Exhibitors of dry goods, however, complain of an utter lack of American orders.

A great deal of interest is being taken in the Hungarian millennial celebration at Buda-Pesth, whither it is expected a large number of people will go from Germany during the Summer. Reports received here say that there were more than 200 Americans in Buda-Pesth last week, the majority of whom went from there to Moscow to witness the coronation ceremonies. Before going, however, they ordered rooms reserved for them, pending their return.

John Wanamaker Wants a Picture.

John Wanamaker of Philadelphia, formerly Postmaster General of the United States, during his recent visit here entered into negotiations for the purchase of Munkacsy's latest painting, "Ecce Homo," but with what result it is not known.

Dr. Irmer, Governor of the Marshall Islands, in the Pacific Ocean, takes occasion in a report recently received from him by the Colonial Department of the Foreign Office, to deny the truth of the attacks recently made upon the American missionaries stationed upon those islands. Dr. Irmer pays high tribute to the maligned missionaries, who, he says, are peaceful, and quietly devoting themselves to Christian work, holding themselves aloof from all agitation.

Drank of the River Jordan.

A great deal of regret is felt in Court circles here at the death of Archduke Karl Ludwig of Austria, brother of Emperor Francis Joseph, who died in Vienna a few days ago. The Archduke was regarded here as a thoroughly good, though by no means a brilliant, man, and was liked by all who came into contact with him. It is stated that the illness which caused his death was ascribed by his physicians to his drinking of the waters of the River Jordan, which he did as a matter of religious devotion upon the occasion of his recent pilgrimage to Palestine. The water of the Jordan is by no means pure, and, in the case of the Archduke, it had a tendency to bring on intestinal weakness, which could not be overcome.

The Sugar Tax Bill.

An official announcement is made through the columns of the North German Gazette explaining that the proposal in the Sugar Tax bill empowering the Bundesrath to reduce or annul sugar bounties as soon as other countries take the same action is associated with the resumption of negotiations with France and Austria pointing to an agreement to gradual abolition of bounties. France, which hitherto has been the chief obstacle in the way of the reduction or abolishment of sugar bounties, is understood now to be willing to assent to consideration of the question of a simultaneous reduction in an international conference.

The Weser Zeitung of Bremen contends that the Sugar Tax bill is not a fighting measure against bounties, such as the Government desired, and that the Bundesrath, therefore, may allow the measure to die. A contrary opinion, however, is held in official circles, where it is contended that the bill will enable the Government to carry out its matured designs for an international abolition of bounties at an early date.

Whitsuntide Holidays.

The Whitsuntide holidays began with perfect weather. The sun shone brightly throughout the day, and the churches were filled with worshippers. The Emperor returned to Potsdam last evening, and the whole imperial family was assembled, the elder of the young Princes—Crown Prince William and Prince Eitel-Frederick—having come from Ploen, where they are at school, to join the family circle. Excursion trains crowded to their utmost capacity brought thousands of persons to the capital to-day.

The National Zeitung, in an article commenting upon the coronation fêtes at Moscow, says it is not without anxiety that England can look toward the immediate future. After the fêtes are over, the paper says, the Egyptian question, which has been tied up for Russia until the Czar is crowned, will become acute under Franco-Russian pressure.

THEOSPHISTS AND CUBAN WAR.

Spanish-American Branch Do Not All Agree.

The Spanish-American branch of Theosophists, known as "El Sendero"—the path—met yesterday afternoon, at 144 Madison Avenue. Señor Charles L. Simon of Venezuela, the President of the branch, spoke on "The Psychical Nature of Man."

Señor Simon said that the psyche of the Greeks is the intermediate nature of man, the nature that stands between the divine and the physical natures. When united to the divine, it makes of man a god, as in the case of Jesus and Buddha. When governed by the bestial, man descends lower than the brute.

In this middle, or astral, body, according to Mr. Simon, are all the psychical powers, such as clairvoyance, and when these are dominated by the passionate nature, man becomes to all intents and purposes, a black magician. The speaker then explained that that is why modern hypnotism is condemned by theosophy, and why clairvoyants are not countenanced.

The Spanish-Cuban war is causing some trouble in Spanish Theosophical circles. Many of the Monarchist members do not like the stand taken by the patriots, and the leaders of the society do not know whether to let the matter work itself out or use the power of the society toward bringing the war to an end. The patriots, while believing in universal brotherhood, claim that to meet the enemy on the field of battle would further the good of the world, and in suport of this claim they quote from Bhagavad-Gita, which says: "If thou wilt not perform the duty of thy calling and fight out the field thou wilt abandon thy natural duty and thy honor and be guilty of a crime."

President Crespo of Venezuela exiled Mr. Simon because of his political beliefs, and Mr. Simon says that he is now in a quandary as to whether he ought to let the law of "Karma" take its course, or himself start a revolution for the deliverance of Venezuela. It is urged that the projection of astral bodies and the precipitation of occult messages from the air do not admit of politics, and remembrances of past lives in different races should tame national prejudices.

Stable Fire Startles Tenants.

A fire yesterday on the upper floor of a two-story stable in the rear of 284 East Houston Street caused no little excitement among the tenants at that address. Mr. Weinberg, a barber who occupies the ground floor of the five-story tenement, uses a two-story extension in the rear as a boiler and drying room. Back of this is the stable. Some cloths in the drying room caught fire. The blaze destroyed part of the extension roof and spread to the stable. A tenant saw the smoke and aroused the occupants of the house. Every one left the building and sought shelter with neighbors. The firemen who answered an alarm which was at once sent out had little difficulty in getting the flames under control. The horses in the stable were taken safely to the street. The damage was estimated by the police at $1,500.

Sunday Law Hard to Enforce.

Special Policeman Frederick Miller of Union Hill found the annual picnic of the Hamilton Pleasure Club in full swing at Hudson County Park at 1 o'clock yesterday morning. He notified the officers of the club that the music and dancing must cease. They told him to go to the dancing platform and stop the music himself. When he undertook to do so the musicians threw him from the platform, after which the crowd jumped on him and beat him.

In the melée three pistol shots were fired. The reports of the weapons attracted the police, who dispersed the crowd, and closed the park. Jacob Ruff and John Malone, whom Miller identified as two of his assailants, were locked up.

APPEALS TO AMERICANS

DEAN FARRAR WANTS MONEY FOR CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL.

Representing Thirteen Centuries of English Christianity, It Will Celebrate Its Great Age June 2, 1897—Many Repairs Needed to Save the Historic Structure from the Effect of Neglect and to Remove Its Disfigurements.

The Rev. Alexander Mackay-Smith, D. D., formerly Archdeacon of New-York, and now rector of St. John's Church, Washington, D. C., has sent to prominent churchmen in this city an appeal from the Very Rev. F. W. Farrar, D. D., Dean of Canterbury Cathedral, England, in which contributions are asked from Americans for a fund for the restoration of certain portions of the famous cathedral fast going to ruin by reason of their great age. Dean Farrar's appeal is, in part, as follows:

"The year 1897 will conclude a very memorable epoch in the history of the Church of England, for June 2, 1897, will be the thirteen hundredth anniversary of the baptism of King Ethelbert, the first Christian English King, by St. Augustine of Canterbury. Since that day a Christian Church has always stood upon the present site of Canterbury Cathedral, and through that cathedral and its precincts have flowed those thirteen centuries of English Christianity.

"The cathedral is closely connected with the entire stream of events in the history of our Church. Here the great Archbishop Theodore (690) founded the first great English school, and here he placed the first organ that was ever heard in England. All the old English Archbishops, with only one exception, from Cuthbert (759) to Robert (1052,) including St. Dunstan, St. Odo, and St. Alphege, lie buried under its roof; as also do the great majority of the later Archbishops, from Lanfranc (1089) to Cardinal Pole, (1558,) including St. Anselm, St. Thomas Becket, Hubert Walter, Stephen Langton, Archbishops Peckham, Winchelsey, Bradwardine, Islip, Simon de Sudbury, Courtenay, Arundel, Chicheley, Bourchier, Morton, Warham, and other saints and statesmen famous in history for their high services to Church and Commonwealth.

"The Cathedral itself is one of the most uniquely beautiful in England. It exhibits the first traces of Early English style, and besides the ancient Roman work recognized by archaeologists in the crypt, it contains specimens of the Pre-Norman, Norman, Transition, Early English Decorated, Perpendicular, and Modern styles.

"The stateliness and beauty of Canterbury Cathedral is a matter of more than national concern. It is yearly visited by hundreds of Americans, and, with Westminster Abbey, is one of their chief points of attraction in the Old Country. They, no less than we, have a profound interest in a structure so intimately connected with the history of our Church. It is also visited by multitudes of colonial and foreign visitors, as well as by thousands of our countrymen, sometimes as many as a thousand in one day; and it cannot but involve something of a stigma on our national generosity that means should be so grievously lacking to maintain its fabric and its institutions on a level worthy of its dignity as a premier cathedral of England.

"It is our earnest desire to render memorable this thirteenth centenary of its history by raising such funds as will enable us to make the fabric more secure and more beautiful for many years to come.

"In accordance with careful reports by the late and present architects, Mr. Christian and Sir Arthur Blomfield, A. R. A., the most immediately necessary work is: The clearance and restoration of the long-neglected crypt, which would then be once more available for religious services; the repair of the cloisters; the repair, sustentation and restoration of the Chapter House; the restoration of the ancient Chapel of St. Andrew, which is now unsightly from neglect and disfigurement.

"There is much else which it would be most desirable to do if we had the funds, but these, unhappily, are grievously lacking. Among other works, one or more stained-glass windows, the best that this generation can procure, should certainly be erected to commemorate so remarkable a centenary in honor of which the cathedral will be visited by the great majority of the Archbishops, Metropolitans, and Bishops of the English, Irish, Scotch, and American dioceses, with the Bishops of India, Canada, Africa, Australia, and our whole colonial empire.

"The completion of these works would cost more than $20,000, and, for this great undertaking, the Dean and Chapter have no adequate funds. They are compelled, by lack of means, to be content with many temporary and makeshift arrangements which they deplore but are unable to remedy.

"We earnestly trust that the response to our appeal may prove that the spirit of faith, self-sacrifice, and splendid generosity, which actuated our fathers, continues to glow no less brightly in the heart of their sons, for the glory of God and the honor of His temple.

"Subscriptins may be spread over three years, but it would save much trouble and anxiety if all donors, who can do so without inconvenience, would send their gifts at once."

The Rev. Dr. Mackay-Smith has consented to receive subscriptions to the restoration fund at his home, 1,325 Sixteenth Street, Washington, D. C.

Child with Matches Started Fire.

Katie Mulholland, a five-year-old child, started a fire in her mother's apartments, at 10 Carmine Street, yesterday morning. She was playing with a box of matches, and while striking them on a sofa set it afire. Inmates of the house rushed in on hearing the mother scream and put out the fire.

GERMAN PFINGSTEN FESTIVITIES.

Whitsuntide a Season for Mirth and Jollification.

The German societies began celebrating Pfingsten—Whitsuntide—yesterday with great zest, as it is generally regarded as the opening of the season for picnics and summer-night festivals. The cloudy skies did not for a moment affect their ardor. They were not afraid of any showers that might fall during the day, for there is plenty of shelter in the parks where they went, and a little wetting would not harm the merry-makers, anyhow.

The members of the Plattdeutsche Volksfest-Verein went out in force to Schuetzen Park, Union Hill, N. J. They went there from this city, Brooklyn, and Jersey City, men, women, boys, and girls. Dressed in their gala clothes, they crowded the ferryboats and packed the cars leading to the park, laughing and talking in Plattdeutsch—low German—for that was the order of the day. Germans from the low countries learn to speak English more easily, and with a better accent than any other Germans, as the Plattdeutsch is said to resemble English more closely than does modernized German.

In the park they had a procession headed by a band of music, and then the people scattered over the grounds, some going to the bowling alleys, others to the dancing platforms, and others formed groups and sang the songs of the Fatherland. Beer and other refreshments were not wanting, and the festivities continued until a late hour.

The Gesang-Verein Frohsinn had a great jubilee concert last evening in Astoria Schuetzen Park, and listened to music from various masters. The Friederich Fichtner Company, No. 31, S. B., spent the day in singing and dancing at Fort Wendel, at One Hundred and Ninety-fourth Street and Amsterdam Avenue. The Mozart Verein had a grand family picnic at Oakwood, Staten Island.

The German Kriegerbund, composed of German war veterans, began yesterday its two days' celebration at Sulzer's Harlem River Park, at One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street and Second Avenue, where it had a parade, which was followed by tableaux vivants, prize shooting, and bowling, and in the evening the members and their wives had a hop. The members will assemble this morning at their headquarters, at 64 East Fourth Street, and will have a procession to the Bowery, to Fifth Street, to Second Avenue, to Third Street, to First Avenue, and after marching through various other streets on the east side will take an elevated train at First Avenue and Nineteenth Street up to the park, where they will spend the day.

The Schwaebischer Saengerbund of Brooklyn will spend the day at Glendale Schuetzen Park. The New-York Turn Verein will go to-day to Brommer's Union Park, and there the cadets will have a parade, and the elder members will give exhibitions in athletic exercises. New-York Schuetzen Bund No. 1 will spend to-day at Lion Park, at One Hundred and Eighth Street and Columbus Avenue, where there will be eagle shooting for the women and target shooting for the men. In the afternoon the best shot will be crowned Schuetzen King. There will also be games for the children, and a hop in the evening. The Hoboken Independent Schuetzen Corps will have prize shooting to-day and to-morrow at Union Hill Schuetzen Park, N. J.

BISHOP POTTER AT EPIPHANY.

He Preaches and Officiates at Baptism and Communion.

Bishop Henry C. Potter officiated yesterday in the Epiphany Church, Lexington Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street, at the 11 o'clock services. He was assisted by the new rector of the church, the Rev. Dr. Joseph Hutchinson, who a month ago came from Providence, R. I.

Bishop Potter delivered a sermon on the Feast of Pentecost. He took as his text Acts II., ii., 2, 3, and 4: "And they were all filled with the Holy Ghost and began to speak with other tongues as the Spirit gave them utterance."

"You may talk about Volapük and other so-called general languages," he said, "but there is no such language for universality as the sign language. It is an amazing fact if you will stop to consider it for a moment. You may go all over the world, and wherever civilization reaches, there the language is understood. Such was the spirit that inspired the Apostles on the day of Pentecost."

The Bishop said he hoped the new rector of Epiphany would have his labors blessed by touching the hearts of the people and bringing them in large numbers to the house of God. After the services he administered the sacraments of communion and baptism.

Beat a Horse Brutally.

John Timballi of 37 Thompson Street, was arraigned in Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday on a charge of cruelty to animals. Hugh Montgomery of 5 West Thirteenth Street, the complainant, did not appear. Magistrate Simms ordered a policeman to make out a complaint. The policeman told the Magistrate that Montgomery's wagon ran into Timballi's vehicle at Sullivan and Broome Streets and that the shaft of the former broke. The Italian picked up the broken piece of shaft and belabored Montgomery's horse over the head, drawing blood.

Young Kittel's Body Found.

The body of Herbert L. Kittel, the eighteen-year-old son of Joseph J. Kittel, a merchant of 66 Broadway, was recovered from the Hudson River early yesterday by Policeman Leonard of the King's Bridge Station. Young Kittel on April 30 went out for a sail in his brother's catamaran, which only a few days before he had brought to this city from Riverdale. He fell overboard near Spuyten Duyvil Creek.

PRINCETON'S BALL NINE

THE TEAM VERY STRONG IN SPITE OF RECENT DEFEATS.

Old Nassau's Students Expect to Win the Championship—Two Important Games to be Played This Week—Easton's Injury to His Shoulder Prevented Practice—Fielders and Basemen Improving in Their Work.

PRINCETON, May 24.—The last week in Princeton athletic circles has been marked by unusual activity. The track team has been putting forth every effort in preparation for the intercollegiates next Saturday, while the attention of the baseball team has been centred on the Cornell game next Wednesday and the Harvard game Saturday. The hopes of the undergraduates were badly shaken at the wretched work of the baseball team in the Virginia game, in which a second-rate team took them into camp after one of the poorest exhibitions of the year, and Saturday's defeat by Yale was unexpected.

Smith and Titus have been dividing the honors behind the bat in the recent games. The former is the steadier as a back-stop, but is weak in throwing to bases. Titus plays a strong individual game, but never works well with Easton in the box. Smith entered the first Yale game, but was taken sick and was compelled to retire. He has since been indisposed, throwing the responsibility upon Titus. In the Yale game Titus caught brilliantly, but went completely to pieces in the Virginia game. The coachers have devoted a great part of their attention to his work, and a marked change for the better was noticeable in the recent practices. He is throwing to bases with great accuracy and displaying excellent judgment at critical times.

Easton's work in the first Yale game was the best exhibition ever given by a Princeton pitcher. He threw his shoulder out of joint in practice early in the week and grave doubts were entertained as to his ability to officiate in the second Yale game. Under the care of Dr. Bovaird, however, he rapidly improved, although he was unable to practice during the week. In several games this season Wilson has proved himself as effective a man as Easton.

Kelly on first base has been playing a steady game in the field, and hitting the ball hard and often when at the bat. He is weak, however, on low-thrown balls, and is not quick in accepting chances. Wheeler at second has more than fulfilled expectations. This position was for some time the one weak spot on the team, and it was feared the prospects of the nine would be wrecked through the lamentable lack of capable men. Wheeler is now playing a fast, clean game, accepting every chance, and covering a vast amount of ground. He is, however, weak at the bat, but offsets this in a measure by clever base running.

Gunster at third base has fallen off in his fielding in the last two games, while he has improved materially in his batting. Ward at short showed a tendency to go to pieces in the Harvard and Virginia games, while his work in the Yale game was of an exceptionally high order. He is batting reasonably well, and has been placed at the head of the batting list on account of his faculty of drawing his base on balls. His small stature makes him a difficult mark for the pitcher, and he is given his base oftener than any man on the team.

The trio in the outfield are playing steady fielding games, while they greatly strengthen the team by their heavy batting. Wilson has been playing left field when not in the box. He covers plenty of ground, and plays a thoroughly heady game, although he is weak in throwing to the plate. Titus has played here in the absence of Wilson, and, while not being his equal in general fielding ability, has counterbalanced it by heavy stick work. Bradley in centre field gets everything in his territory, and until the Virginia game was the strongest batter on the team. Since then he has fallen off to a marked degree in this respect, but has offset this by clever base running. Altman has been playing a fast game in right field, and has improved in his batting.

It will thus be seen that the team is a unit of capable fielders and reasonably hard hitters, and, barring accident, ought to walk away with the championship. The team work has improved materially since the Virginia game, and at present surpasses anything ever seen in a Princeton team.

The Cornell game Wednesday is exciting a great deal of interest in view of the fact that they defeated the Tigers in the first game of their series. The strongest corps of players will be entered in this game and every effort made to avenge their former defeat. The Harvard game at Cambridge next Saturday is counted as won already, and the only obstacle in the road to the championship is the Yale game at Princeton June 6.

The prospects on the track are by no means as bright as on the diamond. After three months' preliminary work, the coachers have developed but a single man who can hope to win a first in the intercollegiates. The hopes of the Olympian games have met defeat at every turn since their return, and it is doubtful if a single one is heard from in even the preliminaries.

Princetonians are banking their hopes of escaping a shut-out in these games upon Colfelt, the freshman quarter mile runner. He has covered this distance in fraction under fifty seconds, and, barring accident, will be heard from next Saturday. Tyler, in the pole vault, has fallen off in the last few weeks, and cannot hope to take a place. Derr, in the sprints, is regarded as a possibility, although he is extremely uncertain in his performances. Laing, the only other valuable man on the team, is barred from entering the games, as he entered college late in November.

An Indiana Campaign.

By STEPHEN CRANE.

Author of "The Red Badge of Courage."

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SYNOPSIS.

While Major Boldin, a veteran of the Mexican war, is taking a nap on the bench in front of the tavern at Migglesville, a little boy comes running to tell the Major that his ma's chickens have been stolen and that he has seen a "rebel" in the woods. The Major is almost the only able-bodied man left in the village, the rest having volunteered for service in the Union Army. By the time he has secured a rifle and is ready to hunt down the rebel, a large crowd of women and boys has gathered at the tavern. The Major starts down the road with Peter Witheby. The women hesitate and finally follow.

PART II.

"Hol' on a minnet," Peter Witheby was crying to the Major, as the latter, full of importance and dignity of his position as protector of Migglesville, paced forward swiftly. The veteran already felt upon his brow a wreath formed of the flowers of gratitude, and as he strode he was absorbed in planning a calm and self-contained manner of wearing it. "Hol' on a minnet," piped old Peter in the rear.

At last the Major, aroused from his dream of triumph, turned about wrathfully. "Well, what?"

"Now, look a' here," said Peter. "What'che goin' t' do?"

The Major, with a gesture of supreme exasperation, wheeled again and went on. When he arrived at the cornfield he halted and waited for Peter. He had suddenly felt that indefinable menace in the landscape.

"Well?" demanded Peter, panting.

The Major's eyes wavered a trifle. "Well," he repeated. "Well, I'm goin' in there an' bring out that there rebel."

They both paused and studied the gently swaying masses of corn, and behind them the looming woods, sinister with possible secrets.

"Well," said old Peter.

The Major moved uneasily and put his hand to his brow. Peter waited in obvious expectation.

The Major crossed through the grass at the roadside and climbed the fence. He put both legs over the topmost rail and then sat perched there, facing the woods. Once he turned his head and asked: "What?"

"I hain't said anythin'," answered Peter.

The Major clambered down from the fence and went slowly into the corn, his gun held in readiness. Peter stood in the road.

Presently the Major returned and said, in a cautious whisper: "If yeh hear anythin', you come a-runnin', will yeh?"

"Well, I hain't got no gun nor nuthin'," said Peter, in the same low tone, "what good 'ud I do?"

"Well, yeh might come along with me an' watch," said the Major. "Four eyes is better'n two."

"If I had a gun—" began Peter.

"Oh, yeh don't need no gun," interrupted the Major, waving his hand. "All I'm afraid of is that I won't find 'im. My eyes ain't so good as they was."

"Well—"

"Come along," whispered the Major. "Yeh hain't afraid, are yeh?"

"No, but—"

"Well, come along, then. What's th' matter with yeh?"

Peter climbed the fence. He paused on the top rail and took a prolonged stare at the inscrutable woods. When he joined the Major in the cornfield he said with a touch of anger:

"Well, you got the gun. Remember that. If he comes for me, I hain't got a blame thing."

"Shucks," answered the Major. "He hain't a-goin' t' come for yeh."

The two then began a wary journey through the corn. One by one the long aisles between the rows appeared as they glanced along each of them. It seemed as if some gruesome thing had just previously vacated it. Old Peter halted once and whispered: "Say, look a here, supposin'—supposin'—"

"Supposin' what?" demanded the Major.

"Supposin'—" said Peter. "Well, remember you got th' gun an' I hain't got anythin'."

"Thunder!" said the Major.

When they got to where the stalks were very short because of the shade cast by the trees of the wood, they halted again. The leaves were gently swishing in the breeze. Before them stretched the mystic green wall of the forest, and there seemed to be in it eyes which followed each of their movements.

Peter at last said: "I don't believe there's anybody in there."

"Yes, there is, too," said the Major. "I'll bet anythin' he's in there."

"How d' yeh know?" asked Peter. "I'll bet he ain't within a mile o' here."

The Major suddenly ejaculated: "Listen!"

They bent forward, scarce breathing, their mouths agape, their eyes glinting. Finally the Major turned his head. "Did yeh hear that?" he said, hoarsely.

"No," said Peter in a low voice. "What was it?"

The Major listened for a moment. Then he turned again. "I thought I heered somebody holler," he explained, cautiously.

They both bent forward and listened once more. Peter in the intentness of

Once He Turned His Head and Asked: "What?"

his attitude lost his balance and was obliged to lift his foot hastily and with noise.

"Sssh," hissed the Major.

After a minute Peter spoke quite loudly. "Oh, shucks, I don't believe yeh heered anythin'."

The Major made a frantic downward gesture with his hand. "Shet up, will yeh!" he said, in an angry undertone.

Peter became silent for a moment, but presently he said again: "Oh, yeh didn't hear anythin'."

The Major turned to glare at his companion in despair and wrath.

"What's th' matter with yeh? Can't yeh shet up?"

"Oh, this here hain't no use. If you're goin' in after 'im, why don't yeh go in after 'im?"

"Well, gimme time, can't yeh?" said the Major, in a growl. And as if to add more to this reproach he climbed the fence that compassed the woods, looking resentfully back at his companion.

"Well," said Peter, when the Major paused.

The Major stepped down upon the thick carpet of brown leaves that stretched under the trees. He turned then to whisper: "You wait here, will yeh?" His face was red with determination.

"Well, hol' on a minnet," said Peter. "You—I—we'd better—"

"No," said the Major, "you wait here."

He went stealthily into the thickets. Peter watched him until he grew to be a vague, slow-moving shadow. From time to time he could hear the leaves crackle and twigs snap under the Major's awkward tread. Peter, intent, breathless, waited for the peal of sudden tragedy. Finally the woods grew silent in a solemn and impressive hush which caused Peter to feel the thumping of his heart. He began to look about him to make sure that nothing should spring upon him from the sombre shadows. He scrutinized this cool gloom before him, and at times he thought he could perceive the moving of swift, silent shapes. He concluded that he had better go back and try to muster some assistance to the Major.

As Peter came through the corn, the women in the road caught sight of the glittering figure and screamed. Many of them began to run. The little boys, with all their valor, scurried away in clouds. Mrs. Joe Peterson, however, cast a glance over her shoulders as she, with her skirts gathered up, was running as best she could. She instantly stopped, and, in tones of deepest scorn, called out to the others: "Why, it's only Pete Witheby." They came faltering back then, those who had been naturally swiftest in the race, avoiding the eyes of those whose limbs had enabled them to flee only a short distance.

Peter came rapidly, appreciating the glances of vivid interest in the ey

THREATENED WITH A HEAVY DEBT.

P. E. Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society Needs Funds.

A debt of nearly $90,000 at the end of the fiscal year, Sept. 1 next, threatens the Board of Managers of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Unless provision shall have been made for the impending deficit before that time, a general reduction of expenses, including the cutting down of salaries of missionaries, will be made necessary.

According to the report of the Advisory Committee presented at the last meeting of the board, there was a falling off of $13,000 in offerings during February, March, and April, as compared with the corresponding months of 1895. The committee also says that after allowing for average receipts for the next four months, it would appear that there will be a deficit of $86,500 when the year closes, Sept. 1. In view of the situation, the committee recommended that there be a readjustment upon a scale which will involve a material reduction in the salaries and stipends of all who are in the missionary work of the Church. Acting upon the report of the Advisory Committee, the board then accepted the following resolution:

Resolved, That in adopting the recommendation of the Advisory Committee the Board of Managers hereby directs that the statement of the committee be published to the Church, and that a copy of it with this action be sent to every parochial clergyman for the information of his people, with the request that he read the same in church on the first morning after he receives it. And further, that each clergyman be and he hereby is earnestly requested to ask his congregation then and there to contribute generously to this present need, as doing their part to relieve the treasury and remove the need of reducing the appropriations.

A year ago a like emergency was relieved by the prompt and generous contributions of individual churchmen and parishes, and we all rejoiced that almost alone among missionary societies this board closed its fiscal year without debt.

It was fondly hoped that such a state of finances would not be permitted again, but that, the need of greater effort being felt by all, none would fail to contribute, and that those who had been habitual contributors would make an especial effort to increase their contributions. This has been done in some instances, but the failure on the part of many to respond has put upon the treasury the necessity of seeking additional aid from all faithful members of the Church.

Resolved, That the Right Reverend Bishops, all of whom are members of the Board of Managers by virtue of their office, be and they hereby are respectfully urged to give to the foregoing their official sanction within their respective jurisdictions and to use their personal influence to secure prompt and liberal offerings.

An examination by the Treasurer of the receipts for the last twelve months shows that during that period 26 parishes, averaging 500 communicants each, or a total of 16,670, have given nothing to the missions of the Church; that 22 parishes of the same class, with a total of 14,474 communicants, have together given less than $100 in the same time, and that 127 parishes, reporting between 200 and 500 communicants, with a total of 37,446, gave nothing.

DR. PARKS TAKES CHARGE.

Bishop Satterlee's Successor Preaches in Calvary Church.

The Rev. Dr. J. Lewis Parks preached his first sermon as rector of Calvary Church yesterday morning. Dr. Parks came from Philadelphia to succeed the Rev. Henry Y. Satterlee, the newly-elected Bishop of Washington, D. C. Interest in his first appearance drew a crowd that filled the church.

Dr. Parks impressed his audience as an unusually pleasant speaker. His sermon was delivered from manuscript, though he was not closely confined to his notes. His voice is not loud, but his enunciation is so clear that he could be easily heard in all parts of the church.

Dr. Parks took for his subject "The Comforter." His line of thought was that as humanity needed always some spiritual helper, God had, to supply that need, left with us His Holy Spirit, the Comforter.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.
Sun rises...4:35|Sun sets...7:19|Moon sets...3:02

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) MAY 25.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Aller	Bremen	May 16
Belhara	Liverpool	May 16
Cevic	Liverpool	May 15
Flowergate	Gibraltar	May 10
Pontabelle	St. Thomas	May 16
Werra	Genoa	May 14
Habana	Havana	May 20
Louisana	New-Orleans	May 20
Polano	St. Lucia	May 8
Schiedam	Amsterdam	May 9
Yucatan	Havana	May 22

TUESDAY, MAY 26.

Comanche	Jacksonville	May 23
El Rio	New-Orleans	May 21
Hindoo	London	May 12
Marsala	Hamburg	May 18
Mobile	London	May 14
State of Nebraska	Glasgow	May 15
Westerland	Antwerp	May 16

WEDNESDAY, MAY 27.

Arroyo	Gibraltar	May 10
Berlin	Southampton	May 19
Caracas	La Guayra	May 23
Chateau Yquem	Gibraltar	May 13
Colorado	Hull	May 13
Concho	Galveston	May 20
Majestic	Liverpool	May 20
Massilia	Gibraltar	May 13
Mohican	Swansea	May 13
Spree	Bremen	May 19
Yumuri	Havana	May 23

THURSDAY, MAY 28.

Corona	Gibraltar	May 14
Glenmoor	Shields	May 13
Hekla	Christiansand	May 15

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destinat'n.	Office.
Seminole	May 25	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Trave	May 26	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Vigilancia	May 27	Havana	113 Wall St.
Britannic	May 27	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
New-York	May 27	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Kensington	May 27	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Comanche	May 27	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Murlel	May 28	Bermuda	39 Broadway.
P. Bismarck	May 28	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Curacao	May 28	Maracaibo	135 Front St.
S. of Nebraska	May 29	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Iroquois	May 29	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Yucatan	May 30	Havana	113 Wall St.
Ethiopia	May 30	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Phoenicia	May 30	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Fulda	May 30	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Umbria	May 30	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Aller	May 30	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Alene	May 30	Kingston	24 State St.
Bretagne	May 30	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Veendam	May 30	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Mobile	May 31	London	4 Broadway.
Advance	June 1	Colon	29 Broadway.
Algonquin	June 2	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Spree	June 2	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Caracas	June 3	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Fontabelle	June 3	W'd Isl'ds	39 Broadway.
Alps	June 3	Cape Haiti	24 State St.
St. Louis	June 3	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Majestic	June 3	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Westerland	June 3	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Columbia	June 4	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Santiago	June 4	Nassau	113 Wall St.
Comanche	June 5	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Figa	June 5	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Massachusetts	June 6	London	4 Broadway.
Berlin	June 6	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
City of Rome	June 6	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Bourgogne	June 6	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Lucania	June 6	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Obdam	June 6	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Iroquois	June 9	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Aurania	June 9	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Lahn	June 9	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Germanic	June 10	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
St. Paul	June 10	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Southwark	June 10	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Finance	June 10	Colon	29 Broadway.
Normannia	June 11	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
S. of California	June 12	Glasgow	53 Broadway.

Arrived—New-York, Sunday, May 24.

SS Horsa, (Br.,) McIntosh, late Cook, St. Ann's Bay and Port Maria, Jamaica, May 12, via Southport, N. C., 22d, with fruit to J. E. Kerr & Co.—vessel to W. W. Hurlbut & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1:45 P. M.

SS Massilia, (Fr.,) Verries, Marseilles April 30, via Naples May 9, with mdse and passengers to J. W. Elwell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3 P. M.

SS Muriel, (Br.,) Scott, Bermuda May 21, with mdse and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:50 A. M.

SS Lizzie Henderson, Willets, Philadelphia, with mdse to J. C. Roberts.

SS Croft, (Br.,) Robinson, Dundee May 9, with mdse and passengers to Simpson, Spence & Young. Arrived at the Bar at 2 A. M.

SS Kansas City, Fisher, Savannah May 22, with mdse at d passengers to G. M. Sorrel.

SS Fawcett, Robinson, Wilmington, N. C., May 21, with mdse and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Veendam, (Dutch,) Vanderzee, Rotterdam and Boulogne May 14, with mdse and passengers to Netherlands-American Steam Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 9 A. M.

SS Marengo, (Br.,) Bingham, Gothenburg May 5, with mdse to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 A. M.

SS Yorktown, Dole, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, at 9:30 P. M., east, fresh breeze, partly cloudy.

Sailed.

SS Benefactor, for Philadelphia; Excelsior, for Flushing, for orders; Alfred Menzell, for Quebec; Holstein, for Gibara; Burgundia, for Marseilles; Rosse, for London; Castle Eden, for Grenada and Trinidad.

Notice to Mariners.

Great Round Shoal, Nantucket Sound, Massachusetts.—Notice is given by the Lighthouse Board that on or about June 1, 1896, Light Vessel No. 42 will be replaced on her station, in 72 feet of water, to the southward of Great Round Shoal, eastern entrance to Nantucket Sound, Massachusetts, and Relief Light Vessel No. 9, temporarily marking the station, will be withdrawn. No change has been made in the characteristics of the lights, the general appearance of Light Vessel No. 42, or the location of her station, but the fog signal has been changed to a ten-inch whistle operated by compressed air, and, during thick or foggy weather, will sound a signal of the same characteristic as heretofore, viz., blasts of five seconds duration, separated by silent intervals of fifty-five seconds.

By Cable.

LONDON, May 24. SS Aachen, (Ger.,) Capt. Rashagen, from Bremen for New-York, passed Dover to-day.

SS Zaandam, (Dutch,) Capt. Peijer, from Amsterdam for New-York, passed Dungeness to-day.

SS La Champagne, (Fr.,) Capt. Poirot, from Havre for New-York, passed the Lizard yesterday.

SS Yasco, (Br.,) Capt. Neill, from New-York, arr. here to-day.

SS State of California, (Br.,) Capt. Braes, from New-York for Glasgow, arr. at Moville to-day.

SS Lucania, (Br.,) Capt. McKay, from Liverpool, sld. from Queenstown for New-York at 8:50 A. M. to-day.

SS Saale, (Ger.,) Capt. Kessler, from New-York for Bremen, arr. at Southampton at 4:05 P. M. to-day.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE.
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Care of Houses.

CARE OF HOUSE.—By a reliable Protestant woman; would take care of a gentleman's house for the Summer; would do some washing; ten years' personal reference; no family, but husband. 266 West 71st St.

CARE OF HOUSE.—By a respectable woman; care of house for Summer months; first-class reference. M. McEvoy, 1,065 Park Av.

CARETAKER.—By respectable woman to take care of gentleman's house for Summer; can do cooking and washing if required; best references. H. C., Box 339 Times, Up Town.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—A lady desires to secure a position in private family, city or country, for her chambermaid and waitress, whom she can highly recommend, disengaged June 1st. Call, Monday, Tuesday, or Wednesday, from 9 A. M. until 12 noon, Meserole, 205 West 57th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady giving up housekeeping wishes to secure a position for her chambermaid, whom she can highly recommend in every respect; an excellent seamstress. Call Monday and Tuesday, after 10 A. M., at 127 East 30th St.

CHAMBERMAID—WAITRESS.—A lady leaving for Europe wishes to place two first-class girls, together or separately; one as chambermaid; one as waitress. Present employer can be seen Monday and Tuesday, between 10 and 11, at 153 West 57th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a competent Protestant girl in small family; or chambermaid and parlormaid; city or country; good reference. Mrs. Burr, 980 8th Av., second floor, between 57th and 58th Sts.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady, traveling, desires a position for her chambermaid, who is willing to assist with washing or waiting; one she can highly recommend. 23 East 48th St., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent Protestant chambermaid; would assist in pantry or washing; can furnish good city reference. 317 East 50th St., Monday.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl as first-class chambermaid and waitress; best city references. Call, for two days, at present employer's, 150 West 59th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—Lady going abroad wishes to secure a place for a competent chambermaid; willing to assist in pantry; city or country. Call, for two days, at 35 East 67th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By competent chambermaid; assist with sewing; willing to go to the country for the Summer; three years' personal reference. 149 East 57th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a competent girl as chambermaid and waitress; city or country; two years' city references. 329 East 88th St., one flight up.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and seamstress or waitress. Can be seen, Monday, at last employer's, 40 West 56th St., from 9, morning.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a girl as chambermaid and sewer; private family; six years' reference from last place. 200 West 84th St., ring Sullivan's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young Scotch girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or to make herself generally useful. Can be seen at present employer's, 271 Madison Av.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Or to assist waitress, by competent young woman. Call at present employer's, 39 West 20th St., Monday and Tuesday, May 25 and 26.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a chambermaid and waitress; best references; will assist with wash; wages $14. 765 3d Av., near 48th St., store.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a middle-aged Welsh woman as chambermaid or take care of house for the Summer; has the best of city references. E. M., 152 6th Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl to do chamberwork and waiting; willing and obliging; with good country reference; willing to live in country. Chambermaid, 159 East 47th St.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—By a Swedish girl as chambermaid or waitress alone; country preferred; first-class references. M. Anderson, 563 9th Av.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl in a plain family as chambermaid and waitress; good reference. Call, Monday, at 100 West 53d St., Burns's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl, lately landed, as chambermaid; would assist with waiting or growing children. Call, from 11 until 1 P. M., at 26 East 21st St., basement bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman as thoroughly competent chambermaid and seamstress; accustomed to sew with a dressmaker. Present employer's, 130 East 35th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady desires to procure a situation for her chambermaid, whom she can highly recommended; city or country. Apply, present employer's, 5 East 33d St.

CHAMBERMAID and LAUNDRESS.—By competent Swedish girl to go to the country for Summer. Call, Monday and Tuesday, present employer's, 46 West 52d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl to do chamberwork and assist with waiting; nine years' best city reference. 43 East 50th St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By competent person; city or country. A. C., Box 358 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid; willing to assist with other work; five years' city reference. 32 West 69th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady going to the country wishes to place a competent chambermaid; willing to assist with waiting. 30 West 49th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress; references. 404 West 48th St., first floor.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Willing and obliging; first-class city references. 409 East 17th St. T. K.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By an American; speaking German; willing, obliging; good references. E. D., 530 6th Av.

CHAMBERMAID and LAUNDRESS.—By competent young woman; city or country; best city reference. H., Box 387 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a neat, smart Swedish girl as chambermaid or parlormaid; first-class references. 339 East 29th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent chambermaid; willing to assist with other work. 16 East 41st St., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID and LAUNDRESS.—By young woman; best city reference; country or ocean for the Summer. 139 East 42d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl; first-class chambermaid and assist with waiting; best city reference; wages, $18. Osborne, 205 West 57th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference. 122 West 31st St., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID.—By first-class English Protestant in private family; best references. 8 North Washington Square.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent chambermaid; will assist with other work; city references. Call, two days, at 59 East 56th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—Lady recommends chambermaid; neat and capable in her work. 17 East 47th St.

CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID.—By a Norwegian girl; best references. 17 West 49th St.

Companions.

COMPANION.—By an American Protestant as companion to elderly or invalid person; willing to travel and make herself generally useful; seven years' reference. Address or call, for two days, at 125 West 69th St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a thoroughly competent colored woman; cooks don't branches of first-class fine cooking; 13 years' references from New-York and Newport families. H., 9 Cleveland Place, Brooklyn.

COOK.—By a girl as first-class cook in a private family; best references. Coleman, 112 East 108th St.

COOK.—Norwegian; first-class cook; good reference; apply at present employer's, 28 West 11th St.

COOK.—By a first-class French cook in a private family; best city references. A. B., care Mrs. Bluze, 142 West 30th St.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook; competent in all branches of cooking; best references. M. L., 226 East 39th St., janitor.

COOK.—By first-class French cook for private family; best city reference. E. Z., 163 West 10th St.; ring Savoureux's bell.

COOK.—By French Swiss girl (25) as first-class cook; three years' city reference. 138 West 33d St.

COOK.—By young Hungarian woman as first cook; has had two years' experience as chef. 216 East 3d St.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook in all its branches; has the best of references; wages $35. R. A., Box 201 Times.

COOK.—By first-class English cook; best city reference. 149 West 36th St.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook; best city reference. 82 East 40th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—A lady going to Europe wishes a situation for her cook and laundress, whom she can highly recommend. Apply at 175 2d Av., corner 11th St., on Monday and Tuesday, between 11 and 1 o'clock.

COOK.—A lady closing house wishes a good home in a small family for an excellent Swedish cook; unusually dainty, clean, and reliable; disengaged June 4; wages, $35. Call, Monday afternoon, at 175 West 58th St.

COOK.—By a Swede; first-class cook; in private family with kitchenmaid; understands her business thoroughly; can do dinners and lunches in latest styles; best city references; last employer can be seen. 243 East 32d St.

COOK.—By thoroughly competent French cook; understands all kinds of cooking; in private family or first-class boarding house in the country; good city reference. M. G., Box 340 Times, Up Town.

COOK—LAUNDRESS.—By two sisters; one as first-class cook, and the other as first-class laundress; five years' reference for one, and sixteen years' for the other. M. M., Box 394 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—Lady desires to secure situation for her cook, whom she will recommend most highly; disengaged June 1. Call, Monday or Tuesday, between 10 and 12 o'clock, at 117 West 57th St.

COOK.—By a Swedish woman as first-class cook in private family; thoroughly understands her business; wages, $25; best city reference. Christina, 243 East 32d St.

COOK.—By a competent woman as good cook and laundress in private family; good buttermaker; city or country; best city reference. 320 East 31st St., first floor.

COOK.—By a French woman; recommended by lady; six years' references in Newport and city; where kitchenmaid is kept. Louise, Box 255 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; understands all kinds of cooking; best city reference; wages, $30 to $35. C. D., Box 336 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—As excellent family cook; good bread and biscuit baker; wages, $20 to $25; seven years' reference from last place. S. W., Box 393 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a competent French cook, who understands her business in all its branches; will be disengaged from present employer's after June 1. 29 East 38th St.

COOK.—By young girl as competent cook in private family; willing and obliging; best city reference; wages, $20 to $25. S. C., 257 West 42d St.

COOK.—By a first-class, experienced French cook in private family; can take full charge of kitchen, with kitchenmaid; Boston preferred; best city reference. M. L., 203 West 38th St.

COOK.—A lady traveling desires a position for her very excellent cook, whom she can highly recommend as thoroughly competent. 23 East 48th St., present employer's.

COOK.—By a respectable Protestant woman as cook in small private family; personal reference. Call, Monday, at 133 East 50th St., basement bell.

COOK.—By a Protestant young woman as cook and laundress; city or country; in small family; best city reference. 319 East 32d St., second floor, front.

COOK.—A lady going abroad desires a situation for an excellent cook; neat and reliable; lady can be seen at 19 West 56th St., Monday and Tuesday, 9 to 10 o'clock.

COOK—WAITRESS.—By two girls together; cook and laundress; waitress and chambermaid; city references; city or country. 519 Lexington Av., near 49th St.

COOK.—By competent German girl as first-class cook; thoroughly experienced; best city reference. 433 West 56th St.

COOK.—As good cook and laundress; good city reference; willing to go to country. 2,155 8th Av., near 116th St., Fitzpatrick's bell.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By two Swedish girls, one first-class cook, the other chambermaid and waitress; reference, 491 6th Av.

COOK.—By a thoroughly competent, first-class cook; Protestant; best references. Cook, 337 West 45d St., Butler's bell.

COOK.—A lady wishes to find situation for her cook, (Protestant,) whom she can recommend. 67 East 55th St.

COOK.—A lady desires situation for a first-class cook; five years' reference. 13 East 29th St., present employer's.

COOK.—A lady wishes to place an excellent family cook. Call, on Monday and Tuesday, at 189 Madison Av.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a reliable woman to go by the day washing, housecleaning, or any kind of work; city reference. 157 West 33d St.; ring three times.

DAY'S WORK.—By Swedish woman work by day or week; laundress, cooking, or will do any other work; best of references. M. C., 554 3d Av.

DAY'S WORK.—By young woman to go by day washing, ironing or housecleaning. 416 West 56th St., Room 5.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By a Parisian dressmaker; competent and reliable; late with Worth; highest Paris and city reference; by day or at home; dresses of every description; waist fitted and sewn from $1.50 up, for ladies making them; art elegance and comfort; fitting guaranteed perfect; terms reasonable. 40 West 65th St., parlor floor.

DRESSMAKER.—By first-class cutter, fitter, draper, and designer; first-class work guaranteed; all the latest styles; customers by the day; moderate price; late with Arnold, Constable & Co. Robes, care of Mrs. McManus, 221 East 78th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Long experience, accustomed to best work, having fulfilled some engagements, would like to have few more customers by the day for season. A. H., Box 35, 1,242 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—By ladies' and misses' dressmaker; good trimmer, remodeler; operator; good fit; short distance out of town. Dressmaker, 135 East 49th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a German, thoroughly competent, to go out by the day; private family; city references. 233 East 54th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Will take dresses at Summer prices; shortest notice; latest styles; by day. 92 Lexington Av.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS, &c.—By an educated, experienced German as governess or nursery governess, to take entire charge of children; eleven years' first-class references. E., 854 Broadway.

GOVERNESS.—By lady, experienced with children, for Summer in country; teaches English, German, French, piano; understands some kindergartening; will take full charge. M. P., Box 211 Times.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By refined, North German, (Hanover;) pure accent; good sewer; fond of children; city or country. Mrs. Devina, 28 Sutton Place.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By an educated North German as nursery governess to one or two children; plain sewing. 39 West 73d St., present employer's.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a thoroughly competent woman; a lady by birth, education, and association; accustomed to marketing, shopping, reading aloud; is fond of children and especially qualified for their care and training; references unexceptionable. R. E. S., Box 333 Times, Up Town.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Lady of good social position, reduced in circumstances, wishes employment as housekeeper; understands management of servants and care of children; highest references given and required. A. M., Post Office Box 1,522, New-York.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By Scotch Protestant woman of gentle birth as housekeeper in a private family or institution; references given and required. Apply, for three days, at present employer's, 17 East 17th St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a middle-aged lady as competent housekeeper in gentleman's family; or would be governess to one or two children; highest references. Mrs. M. E. Asbury, Box 805, Richmond Hill, L. I.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By first-class housekeeper and manager in fine family, club, or hotel; capable; kind to children; unexceptionable reference; city or country. Housekeeper, 159 West 45th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEWORK.—By a neat young girl, with references, to do general housework in a small family. 214 East 81st St.; no cards.

HOUSEWORK.—By a competent woman to do housework; city or country; moderate wages. 827 1st Av., top floor; no cards.

HOUSEWORK.—By a respectable person to do general housework; good ironer. 220 East 74th St., one flight up.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—By a girl, just landed from Ireland, as kitchenmaid in a private family. K. B., Box 338 Times, Up Town.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By a thoroughly competent French maid; hairdresser; first-class seamstress; good packer; would like to go abroad; best personal references. P. W., Box 381 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—A lady desires situation for her maid, whom she can highly recommend. Call, Monday and Tuesday, after 1 o'clock, at 53 East 25th St., present employer's.

LADY'S MAID.—A lady desires to procure a situation for a capable lady's maid; good hairdresser and seamstress. Present employer's, 5 East 33d St.

LADY'S MAID.—By competent French person; seamstress, dressmaker; accustomed to travel; city or country; highest reference. Agathe, Box 328 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—First-class; French; competent seamstress, hairdresser, and packer; no objection to city or country; best reference. Madeleine, 162 West 32d St.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—By a refined French lady's maid; or as nurse for growing children; thoroughly understands dressmaking; good packer; personal references. Marie, 530 6th Av.

LADY'S MAID.—By a North German, as maid to lady or grown children; first-class seamstress, hairdresser, dressmaker. D. B., 152 6th Av.

LADY'S MAID.—Swede; experienced traveler and packer; gives massage; city references. F., 245 West 25th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By first-class lady's maid; competent and trustworthy; first-class references. 425 5th Av.

LADY'S MAID.—Good dressmaker, hairdresser, or work by the day. A. Y., 47 Clinton Place.

MAID.—By competent French maid; first-class dressmaker; excellent packer; city or country; good reference. Marie, Box 843 Times, Up Town.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Lady's Maids.

MAID.—By a refined North German as maid to lady or grown children; neat seamstress; willing to assist with light chamberwork; city or country; city reference. Reliable, Box 337 Times, Up Town.

MAID, &c.—By a respectable North German girl as maid and seamstress; assist with light chamberwork; experience in dressmaking; country preferred; best city reference. M. Schlink, 349 East 66th St.

MAID, SEAMSTRESS, OR NURSE TO GROWing children and to do light housework; best references; speaks French, English, and German. Matilda, 5 Pacific Place, West 29th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Understands dressmaking; would do light chamberwork; five years' city reference. Address, letter only, D., 223 East 12th St.; no callers.

MAID or SEAMSTRESS.—Or willing to do light chamberwork; no objection to going to the country. Mary Breslin, 449 Park Av., care of Mrs. De L. Cunningham.

MAID.—By a middle-aged person as maid or attendant to elderly or invalid lady; excellent seamstress; first-class references. L. T., 26 East 74th St.

MAID.—By a young girl as maid; competent seamstress, hairdresser, and packer; willing to travel; seven years' personal reference from last place. K. Stanford, 125 East 104th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Speaking English and German; willing and obliging; good references. E. D., 530 6th Av.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—French; for young ladies or growing children; good city reference. Louise, 162 West 32d St.

MAID.—By a respectable young girl, just arrived from Europe, as maid and seamstress in a private family; best city references. 595 3d Av.

MAID.—By well-educated German; to growing children, or to wait on a lady; good seamstress. K. F., Box 342 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—By a French maid and seamstress; references. E. Sauvigne, 793 Columbus Av.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—A lady giving up housekeeping wishes to secure a position for her laundress, whom she can highly recommend in every respect. Call, Monday and Tuesday, after 10 A. M., at 127 East 30th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable woman as competent laundress in a private family; city or country; nine years' city reference. S., Box 262 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as competent laundress in private family; would assist with other work; best city personal reference; country preferred. 240 East 22d St.

LAUNDRESS—CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes to procure situations for her laundress and chambermaid; separate or together; present employer can be seen Monday. 140 West 72d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; good city reference. Call, Monday, at 100 West 53d St.; ring Dupes's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent laundress in private family; willing to go in country; good city reference. 590 3d Av., Foxton's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By neat young girl as laundress in small private family; best city reference; city or country. F. C., Box 82, 1,242 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—A lady would like a situation for her excellent laundress; would assist with chamberwork. M. B., Box 341 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—A lady wishes to find a place for her laundress; best of references. Call, Monday and Tuesday, at 18 East 40th St.

LAUNDRESS.—A lady wishes to find a position for an excellent laundress; city or country. Apply, Monday, at 49 East 20th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By Swiss girl in private family; willing, obliging; best city references. Marie, 877 6th Av., top floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress to do washing at home; best city references. Mrs. Cody, 401 East 15th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress, in a private family; city references. 117 East 53d St., Healey's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—Disengaged 27th; Lenox preferred. Present employer's, 128 Madison Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; best city reference. 149 West 36th St.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a respectable woman as infant's nurse; take full charge; thoroughly competent; bottle baby; willing, obliging; two years' best city reference from last place. 109 East 69th St.

INFANT'S NURSE.—Thoroughly understands the care of infant from birth, or young children; personal reference can be given; country preferred. 606 Columbus Av., fancy store.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By an experienced woman; thoroughly understands the care of a baby; nine and three years' reference. N. F., Box 390 Times, Up Town.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a competent young woman; can take entire charge of bottle baby or growing children; has two years' city reference. 107 Dean St., Brooklyn. care of Mrs. Smith.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a competent German Protestant nurse to take charge of infant; best city reference; city or country. 225 East 45th St.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By an American woman; experienced infant's nurse, or would take charge of small children. 123 West 60th St.

NURSE.—By a young woman as first-class infant's or child's nurse where the entire charge is required; is thoroughly experienced in bottle babies; has first-class personal city reference. Apply where at present employed, or address Nurse, 500 River St., Hoboken, N. J.

NURSE.—Lady desires a situation for a thoroughly competent, trustworthy infant's or young child's nurse; French; takes charge from birth; great many years' experience; can highly recommend her. 671 5th Av.

NURSE.—By experienced and trustworthy French person; superior infant nurse; take entire charge from birth; or care of growing children; good seamstress; best personal references. Superior, 121 West 29th St.

NURSE OR MAID.—Just arrived from Europe, person, 25 years old, with excellent references; with children or as maid. Emile Ergen, hair store, 822 6th Av.

NURSE.—By a young Scotchwoman to young children in a private family; highly respectable, neat, and kind; wages, $16; good references. Jessie, 458 4th Av.

NURSE.—By refined young lady, cheerful disposition, as nurse to one child; city or country. Address, two days, Miss Pettie, care of Mrs. Smith, 521 West 50th St.

NURSE.—A lady wishes to place a competent child's nurse, who speaks French, German, and English, and whom she can recommend. Address Post Office Box 20, West Point, N. Y.

NURSE.—By thoroughly competent American Protestant to infant or growing children; personal reference; good sailor. S. W., Box 389 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a refined, experienced North German to young or growing children; speaks good French; best city references. M. N., 341 West 30th St.

NURSE, &c.—By a young girl, with three and one-half year's English reference, as attendant in sanitarium, or attend invalid lady; good sewer. G. M. S., 554 3d Av.

NURSE.—By competent German nurse; Protestant; for babies or older children; best city reference. Call, Monday, at 111 West 39th St.

NURSE.—By French girl, Protestant, as nurse and to do plain sewing; good reference. G., care Totems, 143 West 30th St.

NURSE.—By young Swedish girl as nurse for grown children; thoroughly competent; good seamstress. 206 West 17th St.

NURSE.—By a competent woman; can take entire charge of baby; excellent personal reference. M. K., Box 267 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By trained nurse care of invalid child or adult invalid. Professional, Box 387 8th Av., Advertising Agency.

NURSE.—By a competent nurse and seamstress; willing and obliging; personal references. Henriette, 314 West 27th St.; Mrs. Veya.

NURSE.—By a German girl as nurse and seamstress. Call, Monday, 427 West 56th St.; janitor.

NURSE.—By French-American girl, 18, as nurse to one or two children. 427 2d Av., Rimbach's bell; no cards.

NURSE.—By a French Protestant person; competent nurse for growing children; good sewer; best city reference. T. F., 221 West 34th St.

WET NURSE.—By a German, as wet nurse; wages $20 to $25. 765 3d Av., near 48th St., store.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—Willing to assist with any other work in family out of town; young colored woman; city reference; knowledge of dressmaking. 47 West 66th St., Brown's bell.

SEAMSTRESS.—By thoroughly competent seamstress; wait on elderly lady or growing children; best city reference. M. J., Box 388 Times, Up Town.

SEAMSTRESS.—By French lady, understanding English, to do sewing and general housework by day or week. 138 West 33d St.

SEAMSTRESS.—Competent; can cut and fit; will go by the day for $1.50. 183 Lexington Av.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS—CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes positions in the country for two excellent servants, waitress and chambermaid. Apply, Monday, at 49 East 20th St.

WAITRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—By two girls in private boarding house; willing to go in country; always worked in private family; city references. A. C., Box 268 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman as thoroughly competent waitress; will assist with chamberwork; present employers can be seen. 24 East 49th St.

WAITRESS, &c.—By a Protestant girl as waitress and chambermaid, in private family; good personal city reference. N. Ross, 235 West 19th St., Room 9.

WAITRESS, &c.—By a respectable girl as waitress and parlormaid; best city reference; no cards. Mrs. McGivney, 344 East 42d St.

WAITRESS.—By competent Swede; best references from former and late employer; no objection to country. Christine, 254 8th Av.

WAITRESS.—By a competent girl; may be seen, until engaged, at present employer's, 27 West 32d St.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress; can take butler's place; city or country; best city references. S., Box 334 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—Lady closing her house wishes to place her waitress; willing to go to the country. Apply, Monday and Tuesday, 337 Lexington Av.

WAITRESS.—By an experienced girl as waitress; can be seen at present employer's, Monday and Tuesday, from 9:30 to 11 o'clock. 20 East 41st St.

WA

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

SPECULATION DETERRED BY POLITICAL UNCERTAINTIES.

A Narrow Market Controlled by Professional Operators—Sharp Advances in a Few Specialties—Gold Shipments Lighter than Expected—The Money Market Easy—Funds from the Interior Moving to This Centre—Contraction in Loans.

MONDAY—A. M.

The week's business amounted to 718,012 shares, or considerably less than has been done in a single day in active times. More than a third of the business was in Sugar, (265,513 shares,) and in only half a dozen other stocks did the trading exceed 20,000 shares. In such a narrow market the professional element naturally had its own way. Early in the week the disposition was to sell stocks, but toward its close there was evidence of a desire on the part of the shorts to cover their contracts. The net result of the week's business was generally higher prices, the most notable gains being as follows: Manhattan, 5; Burlington and General Electric, 2½ each; Sugar, 2; Tobacco, 1¼; Louisville and Nashville, 1; Chicago Gas, ⅞, and St. Paul, ¾.

The political outlook has been the most influential factor in the market. Early in the week the traders were inclined to be pessimistic because of doubt as to the attitude of the Republican leaders on the currency question. But the action of the Cotton Exchange, of the Savings Banks Association, and of the German-Americans of this city in demanding gold platforms from both the great political parties gave hope that the leaders would be compelled to listen to the commercial and financial interests of the country rather than to the selfish demands of the owners of silver mines. Added to this was the weather conditions, which seem to be unusually favorable to the growing crops, so that the week closed with a decided improvement in speculative sentiment.

Gold shipments were somewhat lighter than in previous weeks, but the movement created little uneasiness, because it was known that the bulk of exports was made under special conditions. Exchange rates, while firm, continue below the point where gold may be shipped at a profit. The money market continued easy, with limited demand. The bank statement on Saturday reflected the movement of currency from the interior to this centre. The item of loans shows contraction, the result of the dullness of general trade.

The following gives the highest and lowest prices for the week, and the closing prices for the corresponding week last year:

	High-est.	Low-est.	May 23,'95.
Adams Express	150	150	..
American Cotton Oil pf	56¾	54¾	69¼
*American Sugar Refineries	125	120	118½
*American Sugar Refineries pf	103⅝	103	99¾
American Tobacco	68⅝	65	114
American Tobacco pf	100	100	115
Atch., Top. & S. Fe, all in pd.	15⅝	14⅞	..
Atch., Top. & S. Fe pf	23½	22⅜	..
Baltimore & Ohio	18¾	17⅞	64
*Bay State Gas	30⅜	29¼	21
*Brooklyn Rapid Transit	24⅝	23⅜	..
Buff., Roch. & Pitts. pf	52½	52	90
Canada Southern	51⅝	50	54⅜
Canadian Pacific	61½	60¼	52
Central Pacific	15⅜	15⅜	19
Chesapeake & Ohio	17	16¾	22⅝
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf	99	99	104½
Chicago Gas, t. r.	68½	66¼	74⅝
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	80¾	78⅞	80⅜
Chicago & Northwestern	106⅜	104⅝	104⅜
C., M. & St. Paul	78⅝	76⅞	67⅜
C., M. & St. Paul pf	128½	128	127
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	71¾	69¼	69⅜
Cleve., Cin., Chic. & St. L.	34⅜	33	44⅞
Cleve., Lorain & Wheel. pf	25⅞	25¼	..
Colorado Coal & Iron, Dev.	1⅝	1⅝	10
Colorado Fuel & Iron	29¼	27	27¼
Columbus & Hocking Coal	2¾	2½	9
Col., Hock. Valley & Toledo pf.	55	53	65
Consolidation Coal	32	32	..
Consolidated Gas Company	158½	153¾	144⅜
Delaware & Hudson	126½	125	132
Delaware, Lack. & Western	161⅜	160⅜	162½
Denver & Rio Grande pf	48¾	47⅜	48
Dis. & Cattle Feed., all in. pd.	18⅜	17⅜	19½
Erie	14½	14½	..
Erie 1st pf	37¼	37¼	..
Erie Tel. & Tel.	60¼	60¼	58
General Electric	36⅜	33⅝	33⅛
Homestake	33¾	33¾	..
Iowa Central	85	84	10½
Iowa Central pf	33½	33	33
Kanawha & Mich.	18	18	..
Lachede Gas	27⅝	25⅜	33
Lake Erie & Western	18	17⅜	23⅜
Lake Erie & Western pf	72	70⅛	84
Lake Shore	149⅞	148¼	146½
Long Island	80	80	86
Louisville & Nashville	61⅜	59⅝	59⅛
Louisville, New-Albany & Chi.	19	18⅝	..
Manhattan Con	107¼	100¼	116¼
*Metropolitan Traction	109¼	106¼	..
Mexican Central	9⅝	9¼	12⅛
Mexican National certfs.	..	..	3
Minneapolis & St. Louis	19¼	18	17⅜
Minn. & St. Louis 1st pf	79	79	83½
Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf	48½	48	44
Minnesota Iron	67¾	66	59½
Mo., Kan. & Texas	11¾	11¼	17½
Mo., Kan. & Texas pf	25⅝	24¼	32⅜
Missouri Pacific	26	24	29¼
Mobile & Ohio	22	21¾	24
*National Lead Co	26½	25	34⅝
*National Lead Co. pf	91¼	90¼	88⅝
National Linseed Oil	16⅛	16	27⅝
New-Jersey Central	104	103¾	101⅜
New-York Central	97	96⅜	102¼
New-York, Chi. & St. L. 1st pf.	78	78	72
New-York, Chi. & St. L. 2d pf.	32	32	32
New-York, Susq. & West.	9	9	12½
New-York, Susq. & West. pf.	25¼	24	35½
Norfolk & W. pf., 1st in. pd.	8½	8½	..
North American	5¼	5¼	6⅛
Northern Pacific pf.	⅝	¼	..
Northern Pacific pf., t. r.	12	11⅜	..
Ontario Mining	13¼	13¼	..
Ontario & Western	14⅞	14½	18¾
Pacific Mail	29½	28¼	27⅜
Peoria, Decatur & Evans.	6¾	6¼	6¾
Peoria & Eastern	5	5	5
Phil. & Read., 1st in. pd.	11½	10⅞	..
P., C., C. & St. L.	16½	16½	20
St. Paul & Duluth	25½	25¼	30½
St. Paul Minn. & Man.	115	115	..
St. Paul & Omaha	43½	42½	39
St. Paul & Omaha pf.	124½	124½	..
Southern Pacific	19⅞	19	20½
Southern Railway	9⅞	9¼	14⅜
Southern Railway pf	39	39	40¼
Tennessee Coal & Iron	27¼	26	29¼
Texas Pacific	8¼	8	13⅜
Union Pacific, t. r.	8¼	7½	..
U. S. Cordage, t. r.	2	2	..
U. S. Cordage pf., t. r.	11½	10¾	..
U. S. Cordage gtd., t. r.	22¼	19½	..
*United States Leather	9⅞	9⅛	23
*United States Leather pf	65¾	64⅜	95¾
United States Rubber	25¾	25¼	40¾
United States Rubber pf	84⅜	79⅞	95
Wabash	7⅜	7	9
Wabash pf.	18¼	17½	19½
Western Union Telegraph	86	84½	92⅞
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	37	37	46½
Wheelinf & Lake Erie pf	37	37	46½

*Unlisted. ‡2x dividend.

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New-York City Associated Banks, issued on Saturday, showed an increase in reserve of $3,123,525. The banks now hold $21,701,500 more than the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show a decrease in loans of $3,058,000, an increase in specie of $1,427,200, an increase in legal tenders of $1,458,300, a decrease in deposits of $952,100, and an increase in circulation of $147,000.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New-York banks for the last two weeks and for the year:

	May 23,'96.	May 16,'96.	May 25,'95.
Loans	$473,400,400	$476,458,400	$500,098,700
Specie	61,541,500	60,114,300	69,584,400
Legal t'd's	82,962,500	82,962,000	110,866,600
Net deposits	497,041,200	497,993,300	561,903,400
Circulation	17,529,800	14,382,800	13,321,400

The following shows the amount of reserve held above the legal requirement:

	May 23,'96.	May 16,'96.	May 25,'95.
Specie	$61,541,500	$60,114,300	$69,584,400
Legal t'd's	84,420,300	82,962,000	110,866,600
Total reserve	$145,961,800	$143,076,300	$180,451,000
Reserve required on deposits	124,260,300	124,498,325	140,475,850
Excess reserve above legal requirements	$21,701,500	$18,577,975	$40,005,150

The following shows the reserve at this time for a series of years:

1896	$21,701,500	1891	$5,217,650
1895	40,005,150	1890	3,471,300
1894	17,601,700	1889	15,955,850
1893	25,439,025	1888	28,294,600
1892	19,555,975	1887	6,779,600

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was well supplied. Call loans were made at 2@2¼ per cent., the average for the week being about 2¼ per cent. Time money was freely offered. Quotations were 3 per cent. for 30 to 60 days, 3½ per cent. for 90 days to four months, 4 per cent. for five to six months, and 4½ per cent. for seven months or longer.

Commercial paper of the best class was in good demand. Rates were 4¼@4¾ per cent. for 60 to 90 days' indorsed bills receivable, 4½@5¼ per cent. for four months' commission-house names, and 5@5½ per cent. for prime and 5@6 per cent. for good single names having from four to six months to run.

The Bank of England gained £200,000 in bullion during the week. The percentage of reserve to liabilities, which the previous week was 59.09, became 58.39. The bank's minimum rate of discount remains unchanged at 2 per cent. The Bank of France gained 21,550,000f in gold and 3,050,000f in silver.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

Foreign exchange was firm on slightly increased demand for bills. The posted rates for sterling on Saturday were $4.88 for sixty-day bills and $4.89½ for demand. Actual business was done on Saturday at $4.87¼ for sixty-day bills, $4.88¼@$4.89 for demand, $4.89⅝@$4.89¾ for cable transfers, and $4.87 for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16¼ for long and 5.14⅜ for short, reichsmarks at 95¾ and 95⅝, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—$1 premium. Boston—10@12c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount and par; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 68¼@68½.

The commercial price of bar silver was 68c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 53c.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 31 1-16d per ounce.

The imports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $19,032,313, and the exports for the same period $31,032,319. The net exports, therefore, have been $12,500,000. The net exports for the same period in 1895 were $13,010,119, in 1894, $34,011,-213, and in 1893, $56,022,612.

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

Am. Sug. Ref	2	Manhattan	5
Am. Tobacco	1½	Met. Traction	3
Am. Tobacco pf	1	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf	1¼
Balt. & Ohio	1¼	Minn. Iron	1⅞
Brooklyn R. T.	1¼	Mo. Pacific	1⅛
Can. Southern	1⅜	Mobile & Ohio	2⅜
Chi. & Northwest	2¼	N. Y. Sus. & W. pf	1
Chi. Bur. & Qy.	2¼	Pacific Mail	1
C. R. I. & P.	1¼	U. S. Cord. pf., t. r.	2⅜
Consolidated Gas	2	U. S. Cord. gtd., t. r.	2
Gen. Electric	2½	U. S. Rubber	1⅜
L. E. & Western pf.	2	U. S. Rubber pf	3⅝
Louis. & Nashville	1	Western Union	1⅛

DECLINED.

N. J. Central	1	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	1¼
Laclede Gas	1¼		

CHANGES IN BONDS.

ADVANCED.

B. & O. 5s, 1925	1½	Nor. Pac. 1st	1
C., B. & Q., Neb. ext. 4s	1¼	Nor. Pac. 2d	1½
Cons. Gas Chi. 1st	2¼	Pitts. & West. 1st	2½
Gen. Elec. deb. 5s	2½	St. P. & Omaha cn.	1
Knox. & Ohio 1st	1	St. P. gen. 4s, Ser. A.	1
Keo. & D. M. 1st	1	U.P.col. tr. notes 6s	2¼

DECLINED.

B. & O., Parks. B'ch.	1	St. L. & S. F. cn. 4s	2
Hous. & Tex. cn. 4s	2	Spok. & Pal. 6s, t. r.	3
Ore. Imp. con., t. r.	1½	Union El. 1st	1

THE BULLION MARKET.

The following indicates the amount of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date in 1895. These figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

	Gold.	Silver.
May 21, 1896	£47,266,762	.....
May 13, 1895	37,153,562	.....

BANK OF FRANCE.

May 21, 1896	79,667,531	£50,009,877
May 23, 1895	82,480 033	49,969,644

BANK OF GERMANY.

May 21, 1896	30,368,000	15,184,000
May 23, 1895	38,280,750	15,035,800

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

May 21, 1896	26,876,000	12,804,000
May 23, 1895	18,554,000	13,359,000

SPAIN.

May 21, 1896	8,406,000	10,560,000
May 23, 1895	8,004,000	12,370,000

NETHERLANDS.

May 21, 1896	2,635,000	6,946,000
May 23, 1895	4,291,000	7,049,000

BELGIUM.

May 21, 1896	2,622,000	1,311,000
May 23, 1895	3,075,333	1,537,667

Total last week	£197,841,293	£96,814,877
Week ending May 14	197,648,020	96,713,378
Corresponding week last year	191,089,977	101,038,585

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New-York for the week ending Friday last and since the beginning of the year, compared with the returns of the corresponding periods of last year.

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ending last Friday	$8,979,206
Corresponding week 1895	9,114,955
Since Jan. 1, 1896	193,486,963
Corresponding period 1895	211,594,514

Exports of Domestic Produce.

Week ending last Tuesday	$8,095,384
Corresponding week 1895	7,525,584
Since Jan. 1, 1896	150,054,411
Corresponding period 1895	135,853,753

Imports of Specie.

Week ending last Friday	$50,800
Corresponding week 1895	1,264,417
Since Jan. 1, 1896	19,089,478
Corresponding period 1895	20,443,433

Exports of Specie.

Week ending last Friday	$3,776,225
Corresponding week 1895	877,877
Since Jan. 1, 1896	51,254,348
Corresponding period 1895	47,138,495

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

Exchanges for week ending May 23	$583,837,610
Balances for week ending May 23	35,091,196
Exchanges for week ending May 16	562,981,539
Balances for week ending May 16	34,194,363
Exchanges for week ending May 9	583,648,161
Balances for week ending May 9	40,795,639
Exchanges for week ending May 2	612,727,967
Balances for week ending May 2	43,826,741
Exchanges for week ending April 25	566,926,753
Balances for week ending April 25	36,911,048
Exchanges for week ending April 18	556,906,172
Balances for week ending April 18	32,787,804

THE PITTSBURG MARKET.

PITTSBURG, May 23.—The stock market has been more active for some time past, but the dealings were confined mainly to the tractions. Early in the weeks the syndicate underwriting the Consolidated Traction deal issued a circular to shareholders of the underlying companies requesting them to exchange their stock for Drexel & Co. receipts. The latter bear 6 per cent. interest from April 1 last, and are redeemable in cash, or 6 per cent. preferred stock of the Consolidated Traction, at the option of Drexel & Co., on Oct. 1 next, or on the first of any month preceding that date, on five days' notice. The basis on which the various stocks will be exchanged is $30 per share for Central Traction, $37 for Duquesne, $40 for Fort Pitt, and $70 for Pittsburg. The Citizens' and Alleghany Companies, which are also leased to the Consolidated, will not be asked to convert their shares. Philadelphia paid a considerable amount of its holdings of Duquesne Traction, but it was taken here, presumably by members of the syndicate, at 35%. The work of changing the cable roads to the electric system has already begun, and the Consolidated will expend more than $2,000,000 during the next eighteen months in relaying tracks, stringing trolleys, and new equipment. Pleasant Valley Railway was firm and higher on a semi-official report that Richard Quay, son of the Senator, had bid $24 a share for a controlling interest. He is supposed to represent Eastern capitalists back of the Second Avenue system. The Natural Gas stocks were very quiet all week. There has been little doing in bonds, although the feeling is firmer. General business is quiet. The semi-annual reports of the State banks show the largest deposit on record, while the reports of the National banks show the largest aggregate loans. The outlook favors a more active market for securities and rising prices.

Messrs. Dick Brothers & Co., 30 Broad Street, New-York, report closing quotations as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Chartiers Valley Gas	6½	No.
Philadelphia Company	19¼	19½
Wheeling Gas Company	18	19
Central Traction Company	28½	29
Pleasant Valley Company	..	21¾
Pittsburg and Birmingham	15¾	16
Duquesne Traction Company	35¾	35¾
Pitt., Alleghany and Man	37¾	38½

THE PROVIDENCE MARKET.

Local stocks during the week have ruled firm, with no feature of note, and but little trading. The bank stocks continued in favor, and prices were well sustained. The Traders' National Bank Directors have issued a circular calling a special meeting of the stockholders for June 27, to decide upon the question of voluntary liquidation, which is considered by the board to be the best course to pursue. The manufacturing stocks were inactive, and but little changed. The insurance stocks were in demand, and, with the exception of a small lot of Providence Washington, none were offered. Narragansett Electric Light and Providence Gas were quiet, with no sales reported.

In the local money market, rates for commercial paper ruled from 5½ to 6 per cent, with exceptions at 5 per cent. Call loans between banks continue at 4 per cent., and loans on cotton are quoted at 7 per cent.

Messrs. Miller & Vaughan, Providence, R. I., quote closing prices as follows:

BANKS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
American	44	44½	Y. Exchange	101	..
Atlantic	33½	36½	Nat. of N. America	43	44½
B. Canal	24	25½	Nat. Com'e.	42	..
City	60½	62½	Old	113	..
Commercial	46	..	Providence	135	..
Eagle	54	..	Phenix	72	..
Fifth	44	46	R. Island	24	25
First	110	..	R. Williams	65	72
Fourth	119	..	Second	..	128
Globe	54	..	Third	..	82
High Street	65	..	Traders'	40	..
Manufact's	140	..	Westmin'r	60	66
Merchants'	63	64½	Weybosset	41	..
Mechanics'	62¾	..			

PAWTUCKET.

First	158	..	Slater 158
Pacific	68	..	

TRUST COMPANIES.

Industrial	101	105	U. Trust Co. 50
Mercantile	30	35	

RAILROADS.

N. Y., N. H. & H.	172	..	P. Valley 150
P. & Spring.	97	105	P., W. & B. 126

MANUFACTURING COMPANIES

Am. Screw	..	200	Nat. & Prov.
Am. Supply	..	70	6s 100
G. & S. Mas.	..	90	Nich. File.. 57½
Gor. Mfg.	90	105	P. Hair C. 36½
Gorham pf.	..	117	R. I. Perkins
Nat. & Prov. Wors	..	70	H.-S
Nat. & Prov. pf	100	105	R. I. Perkins pf 87

INSURANCE.

Equitable	50½	..	P. Wash. 50½
Merchants'	50	..	

GAS AND ELECTRIC.

N. Electric	82¾	84½	Prov. Tel. 84
Prov. Gas	89½	..	R. I. Elec. Protect 118
Paw. Gas	81	86	

MISCELLANEOUS.

R. I. Safe Deposit	66	100

THE ALBANY MARKET.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 23.—Local securities were steady, with very little trading during the week. Among the changes was an advance for Union Railway of New-York City stock and a decline in price for the 5 per cent. bonds. Manhattan Oil is offered 5 per cent. lower. The earnings of the Albany Railway for nine months ended March 31 have been $394,949 gross and $146,246 net, compared with $355,928 gross and $110,117 net last year. The surplus, after paying interest, taxes, &c., was $85,445, against $43,269 last year. A number of subscriptions for fractional shares of Albany Railway were sold at 130. Troy City Railway is 1 per cent. lower. New-York Air Brake stock was in demand at 8.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing quotations as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Albany & Susquehanna R. R.	183	186
Albany City 6s, 1915-1919	130	..
Albany City 4s, 1920-1930	108	..
Albany City National Bank	89	90
Albany City Storage & Ware. Co.	100	..
Albany Cold Storage Co.	100	..
Albany County Bank	130	132
Albany Insurance Co.	110½	..
Albany Railway stock	136	138
*Albany R. R. gn. 5s, due 1946	110½	..
Albany Safe Dep. & Storage Co.	104	..
Celluloid Company	60	61
Commercial Insurance Co.	103	..
Commercial Union Telegraph Co.	107	110
†Consolidated Car Heating Company	26	28
First National Bank	160	163
Hudson River Telephone Company	55	58½
Manhattan Oil Co. of Lima, Ohio	40	50
Mechanics & Farmers' Bank	402	..
Merchants' National Bank	178	180
Municipal Gas Co. of Albany	150	153
*Municipal Gas Co. of Albany 6s, 1906	112	112½
National Commercial Bank	330	..
National Exchange Bank	100	100½
New-York Air Brake Co.	8	..
N. & E. G. H. R. gtd. 5s, 1911	105	106
New-York State Bank	220	225
Park Bank	125	..
Rensselaer & Saratoga	180	..
South End Bank	50	55
*Steinway Electric R. R. 6s	110¾	114
Ulster & Delaware 5s	100	100¼
Union Electric Railroad of Saratoga	..	5
Union Elec. Rail. of Saratoga, 1922	100	..
Union Railway Co. of New-York	98¼	103
Union Railway Co. of N. Y. 5s, 1922	102½	105½
*Watervliet T. & R. R. gtd. 6s	116	..
*Watervliet T. & R. R. 2d mortgage	114	..
*Westchester Elec. R. R. gtd. 5s, 1943	100½	101½
Westcott Express Company	29	30
Westcott Express Company pf	100	110

TROY SECURITIES.

Central National Bank	118	120
Citizens' Steamboat Company	200	..
Manufacturers' National Bank	200	210
Manufacturers' Nat. Bank of Cohoes	145	170
Mutual National Bank	180	185
National State Bank	195	200
National Bank of Troy	95	100
National Bank of Cohoes	135	140
National Bank of West Troy	125	130
People's Bank of Lansingburg	130	..
Steinway Railway	45	50
Steinway Railway 6s	108½	..
Troy City National Bank	160	165
*Troy City Railroad 5s, 1942	105	107
Troy Gas Company stock	127	128
*Troy Gas Company deb. 6s	113	114
*Troy Gas Company cn. 5s	108	..
Troy Railroad Company	90	91
Troy Telephone & Cable Company	90	..
Union National Bank	250	..

*And accrued interest. †Nominal.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, May 24.—The rate of discount during the last week for three months' bills was three-quarters of 1 per cent., and for thirty-day bills one-half of 1 per cent. The release by the Bank of England of £1,000,000 of money belonging to Japan in payment of indebtedness in the United Kingdom caused a further cheapening in money. There is an increased quantity of gold going to the provinces in connection with the more active trade, but speculation was moderate. Silver was unchanged. The Stock Exchange is observing the holidays.

FRIENDS GATHER IN THIS CITY.

Annual Meeting of the Society Will Be Begun To-day.

The "public meeting" previous to the annual meeting of the Society of Friends was held in the meeting house at Fifteenth Street and Rutherfurd Place yesterday. There was a large attendance of members and non-members, and there were few unoccupied seats in the plain, old-fashioned building. The first speaker was Isaac Wilson of Canada. He spoke of the "Tree of Life and the New Day Star," saying God was, is, and ever will be the same. He changes not. He speaks to us through the Spirit, and if we but listen, we can feel and know the presence of God. The Eternal spoke to Adam, He spoke to Abraham, to Isaac, and to Jacob. He spoke to the prophets. He spoke to the Hebrew people. He speaks to us, and to all peoples on earth.

Lavergne Gardner of Poughkeepsie said: "Eternity is now. It is a great mistake to suppose that eternity will not begin until time is ended. What we call time is a portion of eternity. Eternity is like God—always was, is, and always will be. Our minds find difficulty in grasping the full meaning of the word eternity. There is no mystery as to our duty in this life. Religion is not a mysterious thing. The light that is thrown into our hearts by the Spirit makes everything pertaining to God and duty as plain as the noonday sun. If we act and live according to the light that is given us we are in the right way, and living up to a true religion."

Orrin Wilbur of Easton, Washington County, N. Y., spoke of the influence of the Spirit upon the hearts of mankind. He congratulated the Society of Friends upon the privilege of assembling for its annual conference.

Isaac Wilson prayed, the Friends shook hands with one another, and the "public meeting" was over.

The annual meeting of the Society of Friends will be begun to-day in the meeting house Fifteenth Street and Rutherfurd Place. It is understood that while the reports from the various local branches will not show much of a gain in the number of members, the interest in the society's work is unabated.

Heard the Guns on Bunker Hill.

From The Boston Post.

Adams Chapter, Society of the Daughters of the Revolution, has issued invitations to the historical societies throughout the State of Massachusetts to be present at the erection on Payne's Hill, Quincy, June 17, at noon, of a cairn, in honor of Abigail Adams, to mark the spot upon which she, with her son, John Quincy Adams, a little eight years old, watched the smoke and listened to the guns of the battle of Bunker Hill. Each person present is to be requested to add a stone to the cairn. The Hon. Charles Francis Adams will deliver an address.

DIVIDENDS.

TEXAS AND PACIFIC RAILWAY CO. COUPON NOTICE.

Coupon No. 17 of the First Mortgage 5 Per Cent. bonds of this company, due June 1st, 1896, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of the Mercantile Trust Company, 120 Broadway, New York City.

C. E. SATTERLEE, Treasurer.

TENNESSEE COAL, IRON & R. R. CO. No. 7 Nassau Street, New-York, May 22d, 1896. The Coupons due June 1st, 1896, on the bonds of the Cahaba Coal Mining Company will be paid at maturity at the Fourth National Bank, New-York City.

J. BOWRON, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $2,000,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000.
55 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank
Cap and Surplus $1,900,000. 191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Fourth National
16 Nassau St.

Central National
201 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sc'y.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

Real Estate Trust Company of N. Y.
Interest paid on Deposits. 30 Nassau St.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Reorganization Certificates for
PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY'S
First, Second, and Third Preference Income Bonds, Deferred Income Bonds, Stock.

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, AND LONDON, May 22, 1896.

All holders of the above-described reorganization certificates are notified that the second installment, viz.:

$50.00 per $1,000 bond on First, Second, and Third Preference Income Bonds.

$2.50 per share on Stock,

$10.00 per $1,000 bond on Deferred Income Bonds, being one-quarter of the entire assessment on such bonds and stock deposited under the Plan, is hereby called for and is payable at either of our offices on **JUNE 15, 1896,** and all holders of such bonds and stock are required to pay said installment on or before that date. Their reorganization certificates must be presented at the time of making such payment, so that same may be indorsed thereon.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New-York.
DREXEL & CO.,
Fifth and Chestnut Streets,
Philadelphia, Penn.
J. S. MORGAN & CO.,
22 Old Broad Street, London.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Reorganization Certificates or Receipts for Preferred and Common Stock of the
Northern Pacific Railroad Co.
Deposited under the Plan and Agreement of March 16, 1896.

New-York, Philadelphia, and Berlin, May 5, 1896.

Pursuant to the provisions of said Plan and Agreement, notice is hereby given that an instalment of

$3.00 per share in respect of Preferred Stock, and
$5.00 per share in respect of Common Stock,

on account of the cash payments specified in the Plan, is hereby called for, and is payable at either of our offices on May 26, 1896, and all holders of such certificates or receipts are notified to make such payment on or before that date. Their reorganization certificates or receipts must be presented so that such payment may be indorsed thereon.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New-York.
DREXEL & CO.,
Fifth and Chestnut Streets,
Philadelphia, Pa.
DEUTSCHE BANK,
Berlin.

Mortgage Investors
can secure choice mortgages and absolute safety of principal and interest by purchasing the guaranteed mortgages of this company. A large number always on hand for immediate sale, saving investors loss of interest by delay.

BOND and MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO.
Offices { 146 Broadway, N. Y. / N.E. Cor. 58th St. & 7th Av., N. Y. / 26 Court St., Brooklyn.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $1,228,089.

DIRECTORS:

George G. Williams,	William M. Ingraham,
Alexander E. Orr,	John J. Tucker,
Jacob H. Schiff,	William Lummis,
John W. Sterling,	James D. Lynch,
Charles R. Henderson,	Benjamin D. Hicks,
Charles S. Brown,	Julien T. Davies,
Frederick Potter,	Felix Campbell,
E. Randolph Robinson,	Wesley C. Bush,
Ellis D. Williams.	

WILLIAM B. ISHAM, President. MARTIN JOOST, Vice President.
CLARENCE H. KELSEY, 2d Vice President.
FRANK BAILEY, Secretary. MARTIN WELLES, Treasurer.

E. W. WILSON & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers,
40-42 WALL ST., NEW YORK.
(Members New York Stock Exchange.)
BUY AND SELL
Standard Oil Co.,
Wagner Palace Car Co.,
Union Typewriter Co.,
Brooklyn Union Gas Co.,
N. Y. and East River Gas Co.,
Standard Gas Co.,
Mergenthaler Linotype Co.,
N. Y. and N. J. Telephone Co.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
Ohio Falls Car Manufacturing Co.
of Clarksville, Indiana.

First Mortgage Gold Bonds, dated Oct. 1st, 1892.

The **Central Trust Company** of New-York, Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with the terms of Article 4th of the above mortgage, it will receive offers for the sale of Twenty (20) bonds of the above referred to Company at a price not to exceed 105 per cent. ($1,050.) per bond with interest to the coupon date next ensuing, the total offer not

NEW PUBLICATIONS

ENGLISH BILLIARDS.

BILLIARDS. By Major W. Broadfoot, R. E., with contributions by A. H. Boyd, Sydenham Dixon, W. J. Ford, Dudley D. Pontifex, Russell D. Walker, and Reginald H. R. Rivington-Wilson. The Badminton Library. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. London: Longmans, Green & Co.

An eminent Englishman has observed that "no man is a hypocrite in his pleasures," and an eminent American has gone so far as to call British conservatism a "prehensility of tail." In fact it is in games and sports that the temper of a people may be studied not to the worst advantage. It is an old remark that the difference between the insular and the transplanted Briton cannot be more readily understood than by comparing a cricket match with a game of baseball. The American game is full throughout of life and movement, and every provision is made in it for saving time, so that it can now be completed in about two hours. For a match at first-class cricket three days must be allotted, and every precaution seems to be taken to waste as much time as possible. It is not only that the batsman stays in until he is put out, and makes as many runs as he can. The game begins late and ends early, and a great reservation for luncheon protracts an inning through a day or more. But the protraction is also managed by minor devices. Every four balls there is a shifting of the field at the pace of a funeral march, and this shift takes more time than is occupied between innings in the American game. The delay might be easily obviated if there were any desire to save time, but the object is to spend as much as may be. Ask a cricketer why on earth if the bowler must rest after four balls, the new bowler should not go on at the same end, and he looks at you in pity and tells you "it is not the game."

The English game of billiards equally illustrates the national "prehensility of tail," but not in the same way. There is no question of saving time in billiards in any country. This would be from the purpose of the game, which is well recognized to be the wasting of time. But it is not time alone that is wasted in English billiards, but other things, and eminently space. For an American billiard table a minimum of 15 feet by 20 is needed—even so the players are cramped—and this is a space that can with difficulty be had in an ordinary town house. The English table adds 2 feet in each dimension to the necessary size of the room, thus requiring a clear space of 17 feet by 22 feet and this cannot be commanded in any such house.

In truth, these dimensions are in each case inadequate. There should be 6 feet of absolutely clear space all around a billiard table, clear not only from projections of the wall or from the radius of doors, but from the seats of spectators; and in the English game this means a space 18 by 24 outside, or rather inside, all the accessories of the room. Thirty-two feet by twenty are the figures given in this manual for a room meant to hold an English billiard table, and they are not excessive.

To say this is to say that English billiards is not a game "suitable for such a creature as man in such a world as the present," that it cannot be really domesticated except in country houses, where the best plan is to make the billiard room a separate structure, and that it must be played chiefly in clubs and public rooms. This is the case. It is likely that there are five times as many private billiard tables in New-York as in London, mainly for the reason that the British billiard table is as intractable a possession for a householder whose space and means are restricted as a white elephant. But this is not the whole case. The greater size of the English table involves the use of additional and very awkward appliances in the form of long cues and long "rests" (bridges) for exceptional shots, in which, even so, accuracy is not attainable, by reason of the awkwardness of these implements.

The British billiard table, nevertheless, survives, though only in Britain and her colonies, where it is cherished on patriotic and sentimental grounds and rears its ponderous bulk as a tribute to the unity of the empire. (There may be an English table or two in the Kn-ck-rb-ck-r Cl-b, but that is neither here nor there.) Young Americans find it difficult to believe that their fathers played billiards on this monstrous machine, but the fact is so. Up to the year 1860 or thereabout the American billiard table was the English billiard table, and the American game resembled the English game, excepting that it was played with four balls, and that the "losing hazard" did not exist, the pocketing of the cue ball being always a loss. It was at this point that the American began to let his consciousness play freely about the game and the edifice on which it was performed. First he diminished its size to 5½ feet by 11. Next he eliminated the middle pockets, seeing that they interfered with carroms, which he had come to perceive were the most valuable part of the game. Then he abolished the absurd distinction by which a carrom on the two reds counted for more than a carrom on red and white, or the pocketing of a red than the pocketing of the white. Then, finally, he closed up the pockets altogether and reduced the size of the table again, arriving at the scientific game of billiards, and drawing a just distinction between the art of billiards and the orgy of pool, made other tables, with six pockets each, for the rioters. The advance in implements and appliances has made possible the advance from Phelan and Seereiter to Schaefer and Ives. Every one of these modifications has been the result of intelligent analysis, but none of them has been made on the other side. The English tables and the English game are now what they were forty years ago, except that the width of pockets has been diminished on the "championship table." The difference between progressiveness and "prehensility of tail" could not be more strikingly illustrated.

Meanwhile the fatuous complacency of the Briton over his refusal to recognize the facts of the case is very noteworthy. The writer of the article on the game in the Encyclopaedia Britannica, after giving a line each to the French, the American, and other outlandish varieties of it, allows himself to say "they are all much inferior to billiards, and can readily be played by any one familiar with the established English game." This height of insular insolence could not now be attained since the Ives-Roberts match in London, which showed that the established English game could be "beaten" by an American practitioner trained in a game which knew not "hezards." One of the contributors to the present volume recognizes that this match has dealt a blow at "the game," but he is very sorry for it. "Nursery cannon play in England is still in its infancy, and the writer cannot help expressing a wish that it may never see full maturity. * * * Ives's cannon play was very superior to anything of the kind in this country."

Ives has, indeed, been a missionary of pure billiards in the British Islands, by beating the champion of those islands on his own ground at his own game. Several of the contributors to this volume exhibit an uneasy consciousness that English billiards is doomed, and that it is to pass "through great varieties of untried being." This handsome volume, a very handsome volume in its illustrations, is in its text a kind of threnody. There are things in it that are applicable to the game of billiards as played throughout the civilized world, and if anybody outside of England should really need a manual of English billiards, this will serve his turn. But it is not conceivable that American readers will resort to it for instruction. What, indeed, have they to learn from a nation which has not yet barred the push?

LITERARY NOTES.

—The next Balzac volume from Roberts Brothers will be "The Lesser Bourgeoisie."

—The Messrs. Putnam have about ready, under the general title of "The United States and Great Britain," three monographs, as follows: "The Relations Between the United States and Great Britain," by David A. Wells; "The True Monroe Doctrine," by Edmund S. Phelps, LL. D., and "Arbitration," by Carl Schurz.

—A volume of short stories by Gilbert Parker, entitled "An Adventure of the North," and described as giving "further and final adventures of Pierre and his people," will be ready soon from Stone & Kimball.

—The Atlantic for June will contain another installment of letters by Dante Gabriel Rossetti, edited by George Birkbeck Hill.

—Houghton, Mifflin & Co. have in preparation a series of fifty books suited for use in school libraries, which they will publish under the general title of "The Riverside School Library." The first ten volumes, to be published on June 6, are as follows: "Andersen's Stories," "Franklin's Autobiography," "Goldsmith's Vicar of Wakefield," "Fiske's War of Independence," "Holmes's Autocrat of the Breakfast Table," "Lamb's Tales from Shakespeare," "Scudder's Washington," "Cooper's Last of the Mohicans," "Scott's Ivanhoe," and "Stowe's Uncle Tom's Cabin."

—Maria Louise Pool has a new story, called "In a Dike Shanty," which Stone & Kimball will issue at once.

—William Watson's volume of verse, "The Purple East," is about to be published by Stone & Kimball.

—James Bryce's second paper, giving his "Impressions of South Africa," will be printed in The Century for June. In this number, Prof. Sloane deals with the divorce of Josephine, the marriage with Marie Louise, and the birth of the King of Rome.

—The Messrs. Crowell have in preparation a novel of society life in Stockholm, translated from the Swedish and Danish of Richert von Koch, entitled "Camilla," after the name of its heroine, a Danish girl visiting at the Swedish capital; an idyl of Nantucket, entitled "The Victory of Ezry Gardner," by Miss Imogen Clark, and Dr. Herron's new volume, "The Social Meaning of Religious Experiences."

—A popular illustrated life of Thomas A. Edison will soon be published by Thomas Whittaker.

—A series of selections from Chaucer, with notes, introduction, and glossary, has been prepared by Prof. Hiram Corson for publication by Macmillan & Co.

An edition of 350 copies of "Lincoln and His Cabinet," by Charles A. Dana, with portraits, is announced by Lemperly, Hilliard & Hopkins of Cleveland.

—Stephen Crane's new novel, "George's Mother," which Edward Arnold will issue about the end of May, will be brought out in London. Crane's "Red Badge of Courage" has had much success in England. The Bookman's reports of "sales during the month" show that it is now well up in front in many large American cities.

—The Messrs. Scribner have in preparation "The Life of James McCosh; A Record, Chiefly Autobiographical," which has been edited, from papers left by Dr. McCosh, by Prof. William M. Sloane.

—The death of Thomas Hughes leads The Rookman to mention what it calls an "interesting fact that is known to but few living persons," (one of those few, by the way, is the writer of this paragraph;) this fact being that Hughes was once commissioned to write the life of Peter Cooper, actually wrote it, and sent the manuscript to the Cooper family, who, "after reading it, locked it up, and never let it see the light." The reason for this action was that Hughes, "with all his genuine democratic simplicity of character and feeling, was an Englishman, an Englishman of the public school and university type, and to such a man a career like Peter Cooper's, so natural to an American, was utterly incomprehensible. Hughes looked at Mr. Cooper precisely as he would have looked at an Englishman who had risen from the ranks, whereas the difference in the two cases is simply abysmal. But Mr. Hughes, with his unconscious prejudices, his bias inherited from generations of English conservatives, simply could not see this difference at all, and so his book, if published, would have done honor neither to Mr. Cooper nor to him. Therefore the family very wisely suppressed it, and though they have the manuscript, it will never see the light; and an authorized life of Mr. Cooper was written by Mrs. Carter in 1889."

—There is talk in England of another biography of Sir Richard Burton, there being "sides of Burton's varied career insufficiently or even inaccurately treated in his wife's eulogy."

—The Messrs. Dents' edition of Spenser's "Faerie Queene" will have an introduction by Prof. Hales and 100 illustrations by Fairfax Muckley. There will be a special edition on hand-made paper of 200 copies, the ordinary edition being limited to 1,000 copies.

—A fifth edition has been called for of "How Marcus Whitman Saved Oregon," published by the Star Publishing Company of Chicago. The first edition comprised 3,800 copies.

—The late Austin Abbott, with his brothers, Benjamin and Lyman, published two novels before the war—"Conecut Corners" and "Matthew Caraby."

—A collection of nearly fifty autograph letters from Pope and ten from Swift, all said to be unpublished, will be sold in London next month.

—The work called "Pickle the Spy," on which Andrew Lang is engaged, is described as a chapter in the secret history of Prince Charles Edward between 1746 and 1756, founded on State papers, manuscripts in the British Museum, and the archives of the French Foreign Office. Pickle, it should be explained, was the assumed name of a great Highland chief. Mr. Lang has been for years at work on the book, which brings out the complicity of Frederick the Great in Jacobite intrigues, and also throws light on the adventures in exile of Prince Charles.

—In the Este Library, at Modena, has been discovered an immense number of letters, written between 1500 and 1800, the most important being letters from Andrea Doria.

—The movement looking to the erection of a monument to Gustav Freytag has come to a standstill, owing to a disagreement among Breslau, Leipsic, and Wiesbaden admirers as to some of the important details.

—In their series of "Little Journeys to the Homes of American Authors," the Messrs. Putnam have just issued an account of the home of Simms, written by William Cullen Bryant, in 1853.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

IN QUEST OF THE IDEAL. Translated from the French of Leon de Tinseau. By Florence Beiknap Gilmour. 12mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.

BOER AND UITLANDER. The True History of the Late Events in South Africa. By William Frederick Regan. 12mo. London: Digby, Long & Co.

AT HAWARDEN WITH MR. GLADSTONE. By William H. Rideing. 16mo. New-York: Thomas Y. Crowell. $1.

A FAITHFUL TRAITOR. By Effie Adelaide Rowlands. 16mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

LINCOLN'S CAMPAIGN; OR, THE POLITICAL REVOLUTION OF 1860. By Osborn H. Oldroyd. 12mo. Chicago: Laird & Lee. 75 cents.

OUT OF BOUNDS. Being the Adventures of an Unadventurous Young Man. By A. Garry 18mo. New-York: Henry Holt & Co. 75 cents.

THE WHITE VIRGIN. By George Manville Fenn. 12mo. Chicago and New-York: Rand, McNally & Co. Paper.

THE NORTH SHORE OF MASSACHUSETTS. By Robert Grant. 16mo. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 75 cents.

WOMEN OF COLONIAL AND REVOLUTIONARY TIMES. Eliza Pinckney. By Harriott Horry Ravenel. 16mo. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

POEMS AND BALLADS. By Robert Louis Stevenson. 16mo. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

ATTENTION of THOSE DESIROUS of PURCHASING

a strictly high-class Residence is specially invited to the thoroughly constructed, beautifully finished, carefully planned Dwellings just completed on

77TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND MADISON AVS.

THE CHOICEST residence section of the city.

These houses are each 25 feet wide, on both the American basement and high-stoop plans, and vary in exterior and interior arrangement and design.

Commenced early in 1894 and completed in 1896, neither time nor cost has been considered in their construction, and the same careful supervision has been exercised as if built by individual owners.

SPECIAL FEATURES

are steel floor beams and fire-proof brick arches; passenger elevators; advanced sanitary appliances; abundance of light and perfect ventilation.

Descriptive pamphlets and permits on application to

McCAFFERTY & BUCKLEY,
ARCHITECTS AND BUILDERS,
384 PARK AV., NEAR 53D ST.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

HOFFMAN BROTHERS,
FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT PROPERTY.
4 and 6 Warren St.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

THIRD AVENUE, NUMBER 583, NEW-YORK. —Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—Edith H. Ward, plaintiff, against Ida E. Garetts and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 20th day of April, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the city of New-York, on the 26th day of May, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the lands and premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Eighteenth Ward of the City of New-York, and which is known and distinguished on a certain map entitled "Map of land in the Eighteenth Ward of the City of New-York, belonging to the estate of John G. Coster, deceased, surveyed May 14th, 1846, by Joseph F. Bridges, City Surveyor," filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York as lot number 24 (twenty-four), and which is bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Beginning at a point on the southeasterly side of the Third Avenue distant ninety-eight feet and nine inches southwesterly from the southerly corner of the Third Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street, and running thence southeasterly and parallel with Thirty-sixth Street and along lot number forty-two upon the said map one hundred feet to the northwesterly line of lot number twenty-five upon the said map; thence running southwesterly along said last-mentioned line and parallel with the Third Avenue twenty-four feet and eight inches to the northeasterly line of lot number twenty-three upon the said map; thence running northwesterly along said last-mentioned line and parallel with Thirty-sixth Street one hundred feet to the Third Avenue, and thence running northwesterly along the Third Avenue twenty-four feet eight inches to the place of beginning; being the same premises conveyed to Horatio N. Holden by George Washington Coster and Henry Arnold Coster, executors of the last will and testament of John G. Coster, deceased, by deed dated the first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, in Liber 503 of Conveyances, page 127, on the first day of March, 1848.—Dated May 5th, 1896.

EDWARD H. SCHELL, Referee.

KIRK & SCHWARZ, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 130 Fulton Street, New-York City.

my4-2aw3wM&Th&my25

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND County of New-York.—EDWARD BECK and MARIA H. DENNETT, plaintiffs, against ELLEN M. HOYT and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the twenty-fifth day of April, 1896, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 25th day of June, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, the premises mentioned and described therein, as follows, viz.:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situated, lying and being in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point in the northerly line of Seventy-fourth (74th) Street distant three hundred and ten (310) feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly line of Seventy-fourth Street with the easterly line of Eleventh, or West End Avenue, running thence northerly parallel with said Eleventh, or West End Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred and two (102) feet two (2) inches to the centre line of the block between Seventy-fourth and Seventy-fifth Streets; thence easterly along said centre line, and parallel with Seventy-fourth Street twenty (20) feet; thence southerly and again parallel with Eleventh, or West End Avenue, and part of the way through another party wall, one hundred and two (102) feet two (2) inches to the northerly line of Seventy-fourth Street, and thence westerly along said northerly line of Seventy-fourth Street twenty (20) feet to the point or place of beginning. Subject, however, to the covenant against building and nuisance contained in deeds from The Orphan Asylum Society, in the City of New-York, one to Fernando Wood, recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, in Liber 1,104 of Conveyances, Page 405, on 28th July, 1869, and the other to Alfred E. Beach, recorded in said Register's office, in Liber 1,473 of Conveyances, Page 441, on 3d February, 1875, so far as the same affects said premises.—Dated May 5th, 1896.

EDWARD D. O'BRIEN, Referee.

FEITNER & BECK, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 56 Wall St., New-York.

my4-2aw3wM&F&my25

WEST SIXTY-SECOND STREET.—New-York Supreme Court, New-York County.—SUSANNA S. HINTZTUCH, plaintiff, against HENRY O. KIRCHNER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 15th day of May, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, by Louis Mesler, auctioneer, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New-York, on Monday, the 15th day of June, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, the mortgaged premises in the complaint in this action, and in said judgment described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Sixty-second Street, distant one hundred and fifty feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of Sixty-second Street and Eleventh Avenue, running thence southerly and parallel with Eleventh Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall one hundred feet five inches to the centre line of the block between Sixty-first and Sixty-second Streets, running thence easterly along said centre line and parallel with Sixty-second Street, twenty-five feet; thence northerly, again parallel with Eleventh Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall, one hundred feet five inches to the southerly side of Sixty-second Street; and thence westerly along said southerly side of Sixty-second Street twenty-five feet, to the point or place of beginning; subject to all existing covenants against nuisances and agreements (if any) as to party walls.—Dated New-York, May 25th, 1896.

HAROLD S. RANKINE, Referee.

ROBERT S. MINTURN, Plaintiff's Attorney, 68 Broad Street, New-York, N. Y.

my25-2aw3wM&Th&je15

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF Westchester.—LEVI H. MACE, plaintiff, against SALOMO ZIMMERMAN and JAMES H. ROMER, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 25th day of April, 1896, I, Charles M. Camp, the referee therein named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New-York, on the 2d day of June, 1896, at twelve o'clock noon, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the following described premises:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situated in the Town and County of Westchester, (now City and County of New-York,) and State of New-York, known and designated on a certain map entitled, "Map of Laconia Park, Westchester, N. Y., belonging to Messrs. L. H. Mace and C. D. Shirmer," surveyed by D. J. McGrory, Civil Engineer and Surveyor, dated Williamsbridge, N. Y., May, 1891, and now on file in the office of the Register of Westchester Co., at White Plains, by the Numbers Twenty-five (25) and Twenty-six (26), bounded and described as follows on said map: Southerly, in front by Ash Avenue; northerly, in the rear by the land of Joseph Stickney; easterly, by lot Number Twenty-four (24) on said map; westerly, by lot Number Twenty-seven (27) on said map; each of said lots measuring twenty-five (25) feet in front and rear, and one hundred (100) feet in depth on each side.—Dated May 5th, 1896.

CHARLES M. CAMP, Referee.

RALPH HICKOX, Esq., Plaintiff's Attorney, Williamsbridge, New-York City.

my11-2aw3w&je2

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

FOR SALE.

At Public Auction.

Saturday, May 30th

60 DESIRABLE

Villa Plots

IN

SOUND VIEW PARK,

Near the Village of Rye, Westchester Co., N. Y.

By W. P. PURDY, Auctioneer.

This property is well located on high ground, affording good view of Long Island Sound. Macadamized roads, sidewalks, electric lights, and is within easy access to churches, schools, and stores, and within short distances of the American Yacht Club, Larchmont Yacht Club, Rye Beach, and Oakland Beach. Water and gas mains laid through streets.

TITLES GUARANTEED AND PROPERTY FULLY RESTRICTED.

Terms 10 per cent. on day of sale, 10 per cent. in 30 days, and 50 per cent. on Bond and Mtge. at 5 per cent. interest.

Trains leave Grand Central Depot hourly; carriages can be had at Rye Station to convey visitors to the property.

If stormy the sale will take place Saturday, June 6th, 1896.

For maps and particulars apply at the office of

GEO R. READ,
No. 9 Pine Street and
No. 1 Madison Avenue,
NEW-YORK CITY,

or W. P. PURDY, Auctioneer, Port Chester, N. Y., or Agent on property. (5283)

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, June 2, 1896,
at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
PARTITION SALE
OF THE
CHOICE AND VALUABLE PROPERTIES
No. 120 West 71st Street,
44 Edgecombe Avenue,
13 East 124th Street,

7 DESIRABLE LOTS

Southeast Corner Madison Avenue and 98th Street,

Block of 13 lots, bounded by

Kingsbridge Road and Wadsworth Aves., 181st and 182d Streets,

and 6-story brick and stone apartment, with large plot of land,

Southeast Corner President Street and 7th Avenue,

22D WARD, CITY OF BROOKLYN.

Maps, &c., at Auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending May 30 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

TUESDAY.—At 6:30 AM for Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, (Christiania,) and Russia, per steamship Trave*, via Bremen, (letters for other parts of Europe, via Southampton, must be directed "per Trave.")

WEDNESDAY.—At 6:30 AM (supplementary 8:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship New-York*, via Southampton; at 8:30 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Kensington, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Kensington";) at 8:30 AM (supplementary 9 AM) for New-York, per steamship Britannic*, via Queenstown, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per Britannic.")

THURSDAY.—At 7 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Schiedam, via Amsterdam, (letters must be directed "per Schiedam";) at 7:30 AM (supplementary 9 AM) for Europe, per steamship F. Bismarck*, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg.

SATURDAY.—At 12:30 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Bretagne*, via Havre; at 6:30 AM for Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, (Christiania,) and Russia, per steamship Aller*, via Bremen, (letters for other parts of Europe, via Southampton, must be directed "per Aller";) at 6:30 AM for Europe, per steamship Umbria*, via Queenstown, (letters for Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, (Christiania,) and Russia must be directed "per Umbria";) at 7 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Veendam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Veendam";) at 8 AM for the Genoa, per steamship Fulda, (letters must be directed "per Fulda";) at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Ethiopia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Ethiopia.")

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. Cunard steamers on Saturday take printed matter, &c., for Great Britain and Ireland, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. American and French Line steamers take printed matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails will be opened on the piers of the American and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

MONDAY.—At 9 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Corean, from Philadelphia; at $3 PM for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, per steamship Seneca; at 3 PM for Brazil, Uruguay and La Plata Countries, per steamship Roman Prince, via Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Roman Prince";) at 9 PM for Jamaica, per steamer from Boston.

TUESDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Baltimore; at 1 PM for Cape Haiti, Gonaives, St. Marc, and Petit Goave, per steamship Haytien Prince; at $3 PM for Costa Rica and Bocas del Toro, per steamer from New-Orleans; at 9 PM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, via Pernambuco and Santos, per steamship Buffon, from Baltimore, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Buffon.")

WEDNESDAY.—At 10 AM for Costa Rica, per steamship Albert Dumois, via Limon; at 12 M for Inagua, Port de Paix, Gonaives, and Aux-Cayes, per steamship Schleswig; at 12 M for Savanilla, per steamship South Portland; at 12 M for Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Talisman; at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Vigilancia, via Havana; at 2 PM for Puerto Cortez direct, per steamship Fort William; at 9 PM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Boston.

THURSDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Baltimore; at 3 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for St. Thomas and St. Croix, via St. Thomas, also Maracaibo, per steamship Curacao; at 1 PM for Demerara direct, per steamship Tjomo; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Bermuda, per steamship Muriel; at $3 PM for Bluefields, per steamer from New-Orleans.

FRIDAY.—At 1 PM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Yucatan, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Yucatan";) at 6 PM for Fortune Island, Jamaica, Savanilla, and Carthagena, per steamship Alene.

SATURDAY.—At 7 AM for Santiago de Cuba, per steamship Habana, (letters for Venezuela and Colombia must be directed "per Habana";) at 8:30 PM for St. Pierre Miquelon, per steamer from North Sydney.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer close at this office daily at 7 AM. §Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Galilee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to May 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to May 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Victoria, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to May 29 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship Peru, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to May 31 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to June 10 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily, up to June $20 at 7:30 AM, 11 AM, and 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Umbria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after June 20 and up to June $23 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.

Post Office, New-York, N. Y., May 22, 1896.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JAMES L. WELLS, Auctioneer,
CHARLES A. BERRIAN, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction, THURSDAY, MAY 28, noon, at 111 Broadway, N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom,

174 CHOICE LOTS
IMMEDIATELY JOINING
New 183d Street Station
HARLEM R. R. RAPID TRANSIT.

Desirably situated on
WEBSTER and WASHINGTON AVES.,
VANDERBILT AVE.,
TIEBOUT, RYER, AND CRESTON AVES.,
NORTH OF TREMONT, 24TH WARD, N. Y.
ON LINE OF CONCOURSE.

Splendid location for business and residences; city improvements, sewers, water, gas.

70 PER CENT. CAN REMAIN ON MORTGAGE.

Title guaranteed free of cost to each purchaser.

TAKE 3D AVE. TROLLEY DIRECT TO LOTS.

Maps with Merrill & Rogers, Attorneys, 111 Broadway; C. A. Becker, 751 Tremont Av.; James L. Wells and Charles A. Berrian, Auctioneers, 59 Liberty St.

LONG ISLAND PROPERTY.

LAWRENCE, L. I.—To be let for the season, an attractive cottage, near the station, with garden plot and pasturage for one cow. Apply to DANIEL LORD, 120 Broadway, New-York, or Lawrence, L. I.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

615
FIFTH AVENUE
SUPERB FIREPROOF
APARTMENTS

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

SOUTHAMPTON
AND SHINNECOCK HILLS, L. I.
Furnished cottages to rent. List now ready.
J. Metcalfe Thomas, 19 Liberty St.

CAPE COD.—Wychmere Summer cottages, Harwichport; completely furnished; sanitary plumbing; warm sea bathing; pine forests; circulars and photographs. J., 71 East 87th st.

WESTCHESTER PROPERTY TO LET.

DOBBS FERRY.—Residence of John Sinclair; rent, completely furnished, season or year; stable, greenhouse; five acres; unsurpassed location and nfighborhood. MILLS, 503 5th Av.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

I. cabin, $80 and upward, according to location.
II. cabin, $60; round trip, $110.

Trave, Tu., May 26, 10 AM Saale, Sat., Je 13, 10 AM
Aller, Sat., May 30, 10 AM Havel, Tu., Je 16, 10 AM
Spree, Tu., June 2, 10 AM Trave, Tu., Je 23, 10 AM
Lahn, Tu., June 9, 10 AM Aller, Sat., June 27, 10 AM

Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRIA.

Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Fulda, May 30, 10 AM Werra, June 27, 10 AM
Ems, June 6, 10 AM Fulda, July 4, 10 AM
Kaiser, June 20, 10 AM Ems, July 11, 10 AM

OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS
Line from New-York to
Plymouth (London), Cherbourg, Paris, & Hamburg
F. Bism'ck, May 28, 11 AM Normannia, Je 11, 11 AM
Columbia, June 4, 7 AM A. Victoria, June 18, 7 AM
I. Chb., $95 and upward; II. Cab., $60 & upward.
PLYMOUTH-LONDON, 4½ h. Free of Charge by Special Train. CHERBOURG-PARIS, 6½ h.

TO THE Land OF THE Midnight Sun.
Cruise to NORWAY, the NORTH CAPE, and SPITZBERGEN by the Twin-Screw Express Steamer "OLYMPIA," from New-York July 4th, a beautiful itinerary has been arranged. The round trip can be made in about 6 weeks.

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37 Broadway, New-York.

American Line.
NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
Sailing at 10 A. M.
NEW-YORK ...May 20 ST. PAUL.....June 10
ST. LOUIS.....June 3 PARIS.....June 13
BERLIN.....June 6 NEW-YORK ...June 17

Red Star Line to Antwerp.
Sailing Every Wednesday.
Kens'n, May 27, 10:30 AM Berlin, Sat., Je 6, 10 AM
Western'd, June 3 Noon Southwark, Ju. 10, 9:30 AM
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION CO., N. Y.
Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Umbria, May 30, 10 AM Umbria, June 27, 9 AM
Lucania, June 6, noon Lucania, July 4, 10 AM
Etruria, June 13, 5 AM Etruria, July 11, 2 PM
Campania, June 20, noon Campania, July 18, 10 AM

EXTRA SAILING.
AURANIA.....Tuesday, June 9, 2 P. M.
From Pier 54 N. R., Foot West 24th Street.

For freight and passage apply at company's office, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.
Steamships sail every Saturday at noon
FOR GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.
From Pier 54 N. R., Foot West 24th Street.
Ethiopia.....May 30 Persia.....June 20
Circassia.....June 13 Anchoria.....June 27
Saloon, $50 and up; 2d cabin, $30; steerage, $24.50.
S. S. CITY OF ROME, June 6 & July 4.
Saloon, $60 and up; 2d cabin, $40; steerage, $25.50.
HENDERSON BROTHERS,
General Agents, 7 Bowling Green, N. Y.

EUROPE. Special Vacation Parties, including All Traveling Expenses, from New-York by Cunard Line SS. "Aurania," July 7th; and from Boston by Cunard Line SS. "Scythia," July 8th. Routes, 32 to 57 days. Round-the-World Parties, Sept. 14th, Oct. 8th, 17th. Japan and China Party, Oct. 12th. Descriptive Programmes free.
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1,225 Broadway, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.
Britannic, May 27, Noon Britannic, June 24, Noon
Majestic, June 3, 10 AM Majestic, July 1, 10 AM
Germanic, June 10, Noon Germanic, July 8, Noon
Teutonic, June 17, Noon Teutonic, July 15, Noon
No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MATLAND KERSEY, Agent.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE, FRANCE.
LA BRETAGNE, Rupé.....Sat., May 30, 4 A. M.
LA BOURGOGNE, Lebeuf..Sat., June 6, 7 A. M.
Parlor-seat and buffet smoking car attached to Special Train Havre-Paris, (or vice versa,) seats $1.00 extra.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

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